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STRIKE LEADERS SEE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON SCOPE OF 54-HOUR LAW

Lawyer for Men Declares if Statute Applies He Will Ask District Attorney to Act Against Proprietors

DECISION IS SOUGHT

Organizer in New York Today Attends Conference of Heads of National Organization—Haywood Present

Acting on a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the members of the local branch of the International Hotel Workers Union, Thomas G. Connolly, attorney for the organization, and several others appointed for the purpose, wait upon Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift today to ask his opinion as to whether the 54-hour law for women workers applies to women who work in the Boston hotels. That some of the women employed in hotels work 70 hours a week is asserted by officials of the union.

"If Attorney-General Swift decides that the law applies to women in hotels, I shall at once appeal to District Attorney Pelletier to take action against hotel proprietors in Boston who have required their women help to work 65, 70 and even 80 hours a week."

This statement was made this noon by Mr. Connolly, just after he had arranged with Attorney-General Swift for a conference at the State House this afternoon.

Edward Blochinger, national organizer of the union, is in New York to attend a conference of the national officers today.

Secretary O'Hern of the International Hotel Workers is authority for the statement that Mr. Blochinger went to New York to consult the national officers with a view to bringing about strikes in the hotels in every city in the United States.

Others to attend the conference in New York are William D. Haywood of the Industrial Workers of the World and Mrs. Rosa Pastor Stokes, who organized the chambermaids of the Boston hotels for the local hotel workers' union.

Jacob Panken, attorney for the organization in New York, who addressed the mass meeting in Faneuil hall last evening, returns to New York today.

At the New American house today the main dining room was closed. The hotel this morning was serving meals in the basement cafe only. The management expects many waiters and cooks to report for work at once, so that the service could be completely resumed.

About 1000 men and women attended the mass meeting in Faneuil hall Wednesday night.

Union officials told them of the progress of the campaign among the Boston hotels. It was announced that Clark's hotel had agreed to the union scale.

Speakers included were Jacob Panken, Edward Blochinger, Thomas G. Connolly, local attorney for the union; Albert Elnor, and several women hotel workers, who told of their hours and conditions of labor at certain hotels.

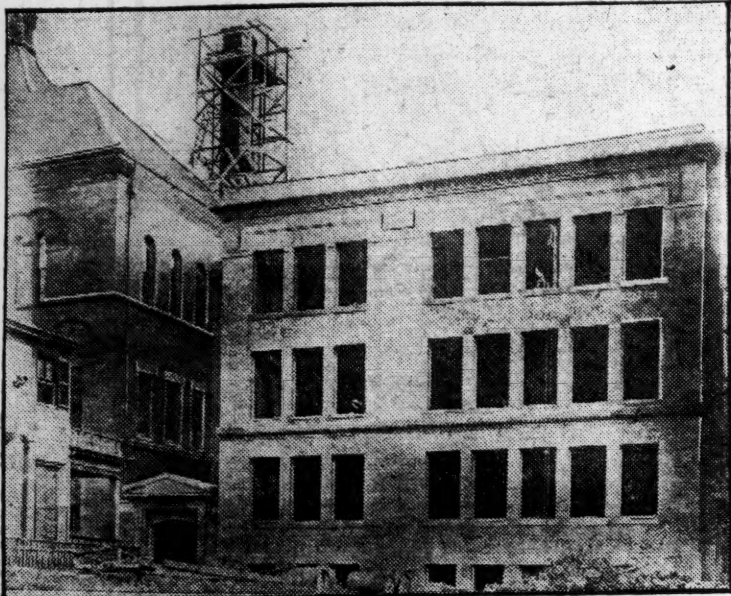
Attorney Panken said that if the 54-hour labor law did not apply to the women who work in the hotels, of the state the next session of the Legislature should make it so apply. He said he had been told that some women work as long as 90 hours a week in hotels.

Attorney Connolly told of the progress in the municipal court of the cases of himself and two others, who had been arrested while parading with hotel workers. He urged the hotel workers to observe the law.

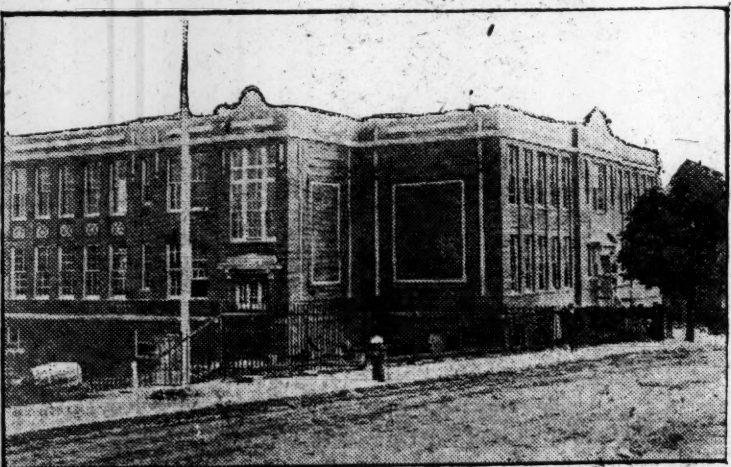
Edward Blochinger declared that before long the employees of all of the Boston hotels would be members of the local branch of the union.

The case of Attorney Connolly, who was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, was called before Judge Bennett in the municipal court Wednesday. Because of the large number of witnesses for both prosecution and defense the case was continued until Sept. 20. Several witnesses were heard.

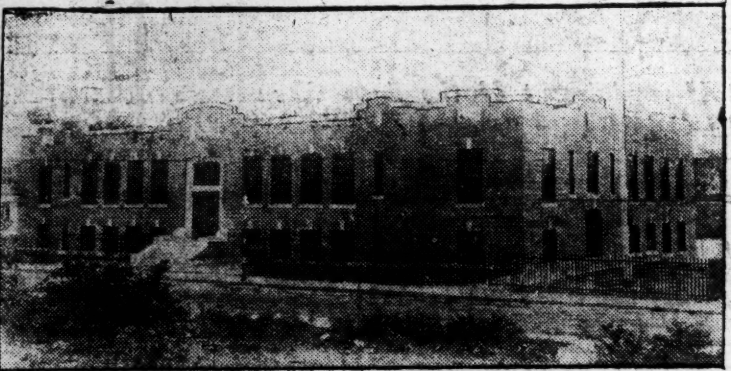
NEW STRUCTURES INCREASE BOSTON'S SCHOOL QUARTERS



Roxbury high annex building which will widen scope of work of this school



Benedict Fenwick building, situated on Magnolia street, in Henry L. Pierce district



Willowwood street structure in Dorchester has eight-rooms and cost of its construction was \$41,575

KING OF ITALY TOLD OF PEACE PROSPECT

(By the United Press)

ROME—Premier Giolitti arrived from his country home in Piedmont today to report to the King the progress of the Turko-Italian peace negotiations at Chiasso, Switzerland. It is said that he thinks the outlook hopeful.

(By the United Press)

TRIPOLI—Two Turks made what was presumably a trial flight today with the Italian aeroplane they captured from Captain Moize, who was forced to descend among the enemy while flying here from Zuair, owing to his engine stopping. Apparently the Turks understood the machine and handled it efficiently.

NEW YORK—An exchange of non-combatant prisoners has been arranged between Italy and Turkey, says a despatch from Constantinople to the New York Herald. The prisoners held by the Turks comprise members of the Italian mineralogical mission captured in Tripoli, while the non-combatants in the hands of the Italians are civilian officers captured in the Aegean islands.

JUDGE STUDLEY TO HEAD TICKET IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—The state Republican organization prepared today for an energetic campaign to regain the governorship following the nomination of a ticket by the state convention Wednesday.

The nominees:
For Governor—John P. Studley of New Haven.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Charles H. Peck of Danbury.

For secretary of state—Gustaf B. Carlson of Middletown.

For treasurer—Walter W. Holmes of Waterbury.

For controller—Fayette L. Wright of Pomfret.

RADIO INSPECTION IN BOSTON AFTER OCT. 1

Federal authorities at Boston today received notice that on or about Oct. 1 the new wireless telegraph law will be put into effect. The duty of an inspector who is coming to Boston will be to examine every vessel that enters or leaves port with reference to its wireless equipment.

The regulations for carrying out the law requiring certain wireless equipment on ocean and lake vessels are issued by the department of commerce and labor. They establish administrative districts in charge of radio inspectors at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Cleveland and Chicago.

MIKADO REPLIES TO U. S. ADDRESS

NEW YORK—The American secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, who was accompanied by the members of his suite, delivered to the Emperor an address of condolence from President Taft and the people of America, to which the Emperor feelingly responded, says a Tokio despatch to the New York Herald. Simultaneously with the special ambassador's audience with the Emperor Mrs. Knox, accompanied by the United States ambassador, Mr. Bryan, was presented to the Empress Sadako, who graciously received her American visitor.

SUPERINTENDENT DYER SEEKS A PLAN TO HELP IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Their Progress in Schools of City Is Subject of His Discussion With Their Teachers at Meeting Held Today

OUTLOOK PLEASING

Present Condition of Work Encouraging, He Says, After Inspection of Schools and Instructors at Work

From his inspection of the first day's sessions of the city schools Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, says he is pleased with the school outlook. Today he will hold a conference with the teachers of the immigrant classes, which he inspected closely yesterday.

Dr. Dyer aims to find some means of bringing about conditions that will facilitate the progress of immigrant children who are learning English and that will enable the teachers to work to better advantage. He is pleased with the present conditions, however, in the Hancock, Cushman, Paul Revere, Eliot and Columbus schools.

Dr. Dyer will devote this month to getting acquainted with the teachers, so that he may understand their problems. Dr. Dyer realizes that his first work is to gain the confidence of the teachers and that harmony is a most important factor in the successful administration of the schools.

"I found the children bright, clean and expectant," said Dr. Dyer today. "I found the teachers tactful and enthusiastic and I was delighted with the cordial greetings that I received on my inspection."

"I found the new schools up to date. Their appointments seem to be complete and the organization is perfect, so far as I can see. The crowded district of East Boston will soon be in condition so that there will be no obstruction of the work there."

Included among the new schools and annexes are the Benedict Fenwick in the Phillips Brooks school district; the William Bradford school in the Roger Wolcott district; the Prince school one-story addition in the Prince district; and the two-room addition to the Washington street elementary school in Germantown, which is to be named the Robert G. Shaw school. All these are open now.

The Ellen Richards elementary school in Roxbury and the Roxbury high school addition are to be open about the first of October. The girls high school of practical arts will be completed for next fall. The following are now being figured upon to let out for contracts: Elementary schools in the Charles Sumner, Emerson, Franklin, Roger Wolcott, and O. W. Holmes upper and lower districts, and annexes to the public Latin and Brighton high schools.

Applicants for admittance to the continuation school, which opens Monday, may be made to the principal, P. V. Donovan, room 1, 48 Boylston street, between 4 and 5 o'clock any afternoon before Monday. Classes will be conducted in shoe and leather, dry goods; elementary and advanced salesmanship, banking, retail shoe salesmanship, retail clothing salesmanship and English for foreigners.

Total registration of the Cambridge public schools, which opened yesterday, is estimated at 15,000. One new school was opened and two primary grades closed.

Two new grammar school masters began their work yesterday. Frank M. Buckley of Ansonia, Conn., as master at the Ellis school, and Harold Lawton, master at the Peabody school.

The Thorndike school was opened at East Cambridge and the Lassell and Otis schools, both primary grades, discontinued.

The Chelsea public schools reopened yesterday with more than 6300 children attending.

MILK CONTRACTORS MAY REFUSE TO PAY INCREASE DEMANDED

Special Agents Begin Investigation of Circumstances Surrounding Announcement of Producers

MUST BE JUSTIFIED

Special agents of the milk contractors of Greater Boston began an investigation today of the circumstances surrounding the proposition of the milk producers to raise the price of milk so that the retail trade in Boston will have to pay 10 cents per quart for it.

The contractors say consumers are ready to take vigorous means to prevent milk going to such a price and they also say that unless their agents find that the proposed increase is justifiable, they will not pay it.

The attitude taken today by the contractors indicates a disposition on their part to stand as buffers between the producers and the consuming public.

Mayor Fitzgerald has interested himself in behalf of the consumers and he urges the control of the milk business by state officials. He says he thinks the action of the producers to be in violation of the interstate commerce laws and says he will ask the district attorney and the federal officials to take up the question and make an investigation of the situation which he considers a violation of the law.

In discussing the situation the mayor had the following to say:

"If the prosecuting attorneys cannot find bold disregard of the law by the producers and the milk contractors in this fixing of the price of milk, then the state should step in and so regulate the production and sale of milk that the people of the city cannot be startled almost monthly by the announcement that the price of milk is going up to 10 cents a quart."

"I propose to take up the matter of having the state handle the industry. In that way it will be possible to wipe out the middlemen. The state could make arrangements for having the milk sold by the producers directly to the consumers."

The reported contractors' meeting to discuss the situation was not held according to the dealers. Dr. Davis of H. P. Hood & Sons declared the report of a meeting untrue as far as the Hood company was concerned for two reasons: First, because the Hood company term themselves milk dealers; second, because their business is conducted independently of any other concern.

DEMAND FOR SILVER GROWING

WASHINGTON—Demands of bankers from eastern cities for more silver certificates of the \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations were made increasingly upon the treasury today and the amount of silver against which such certificates may be issued fell to \$249,981.

This, it is stated, represents the total amount of silver in the treasury against which certificates in addition to those now in circulation may be issued.

Beginning today an attempt will be made to hasten the work of money redemption. There is now in the treasury \$15,000,000 in torn or soiled bills awaiting redemption.

TRIAL OF ETOR TO BE IN SALEM

LAWRENCE—The clerk of courts today began the selection of names of those who will be summoned in a venire of 350 persons, from whom will be selected the jurors who will try Joseph Etor and Arturo Giovannitti at Salem, Sept. 30. Sixty of the veniremen will be from Lawrence, 38 from Lynn and 43 from Salem.

John P. S. Mahoney, counselor for the two men, announced today that he has given up the fight to have the strike leaders tried at Lawrence, and the trial will be held at Salem. Practically every witness lives in Lawrence.

HEAD OF LAWRENCE SAFETY COMMITTEE IS CALLED BY JURY

Eight witnesses, four of whom are members of the public safety committee which was formed during the Lawrence strike, were summoned today to testify before the grand jury in the Lawrence dynamite inquiry.

The four members of the committee are: J. E. Varney of Lawrence, chairman; C. J. Corcoran of the Lawrence Trust Company, Leonard E. Bennink and Charles E. Bradley of Andover.

The other witnesses are: Fred M. Chandler, special justice of the Lawrence police court, Johnston Adams, chauffeur for Fred Atteaux, who is under indictment; Fred F. Flinn of the state police and Duncan Wood, agent of the Allan line at Lawrence.

Adjournment of the special session of the Suffolk grand jury hearing evidence in the Lawrence dynamite cases is expected to be taken Saturday.

District Attorney Pelletier issued the following statement today:

"The statement that the Lawrence citizen's committee was acting in the interest of the mill men is untrue. These men acted solely in the interests of Lawrence, and their endeavors were to terminate the strike."

FARGO, N. D., TO PAY TAXPAYERS A DIVIDEND

FARGO, N. D.—The city of Fargo has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent, payable to all taxpayers March 1, 1913. It is believed this is the first step of its kind ever undertaken by a municipality.

In this announcement of a dividend Mayor W. N. Sweet said \$10,000 has been saved the city from sources outside of taxation. Taxpayers will receive proportionate shares in cash.

BULGARIA CALLS MILITIA TO COLORS

(By the United Press)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The government began strengthening the active military establishment today by calling a big force of militia to the colors. At the present rate the army will soon be on a war basis.

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The war ministry today ordered the mobilization of 15 divisions of army reserves.

MAYOR TO GIVE TALK TO CHILDREN

Mayor Fitzgerald is expected to address the children at the closing exhibit of the Sterling street garden tomorrow afternoon. The exhibit will be open to citizens who are invited to see with what success the children of the neighborhood have transformed what was once an unsightly vacant lot into a flourishing garden.

Diplomas issued by the Boston Social Union will be awarded.

JOSEPH WALKER GETS INDORSEMENT

Joseph Walker of Brookline was endorsed today for the Republican nomination for Governor by the Association of Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO PLAY TWICE

The Boston and Chicago Nationals are playing a double-header on the Walpole-street grounds this afternoon. The first game was started at 1:30 with Hess and Rariden as the Boston battery and Thoney and Cotter for Chicago. Boston scored six runs in the third inning on a base on balls to Rariden and hits by Hess, Campbell, Sweeney, Kirke, Titus and Maranville and errors by Tinker and Saier. Reulbach replaced Thoney in the box for Chicago in the fourth inning.

CABINET OFFICERS IN BEVERLY MAY DISCUSS MEXICAN SITUATION

President Taft in Conference With Mr. Wickersham and State Treasury Officials at Parramatta

MANY VISITORS

Members of Veterans Association and Chelsea Business Men Call to Talk of Navy Yard and Federal Building

BEVERLY, Mass.—Conference with President Taft on the Mexican situation in connection with the latest developments from the state department is believed to have been the purpose of the presence of Franklin McVeagh, secretary of the treasury; Chandler Anderson, solicitor of the state department, and George W. Wickersham, attorney-general, at Parramatta today. The visiting list for today was the largest of the summer, and worked in with the busiest day the President has had at Beverly.

Mr. Anderson motored over from York Beach, Me., to play golf with the President at Myopia. Later Mr. Anderson and Attorney-General Wickersham, who motored down from Bretton Woods, were to lunch together at Parramatta. Secretary McVeagh was expected this afternoon.

Delegations of six members of the Veterans Association of the Boston navy yard at Charlestown and of Chelsea business men were scheduled for this afternoon. The former are calling to talk over affairs pertaining to the management of the yard. The latter desire the President to assist in the dedication of the new federal building in Chelsea.

Dr. F. A. Cleveland, head of the President's commission on economy and efficiency, and Richard J. Bemish of the Philadelphia Press, are included among the callers. The President also is giving up one hour to the moving picture men who wish to improve on the attempts of yesterday to photograph him and Mrs. Taft.

Rebel Attack Averted

WASHINGTON—Officials at the war department express the belief that 450 federal troops that left El Paso last night reached Agua Prieta today and saved that town from an attack by rebels.

The war department got word today that 1000 Krag rifles and 500 carbines had been received at Naco, Ariz., for the use of Americans on the border who are in need of protection.

Mexican rebels are being driven rapidly from the United States border to the interior, according to advices received here today. That pillage along the boundary is ended, at least temporarily, is the opinion of war department officials.

Mobilization of the rebel forces in the interior under Generals Campa and Orozco is planned, it is believed. It is said the rebels plan to march south. There are no federal troops to check such a march. Their progress would have little opposition for several hundred miles.

Protection has been asked from the state department by the Mexican Central railroad.

NOGALES, Ariz.—Rebels under Emilio Campa attacked a Southern Pacific passenger train Wednesday at Quijano, 30 miles south of here, and after taking all arms and ammunition aboard it released the passengers and sent them back in two cars.

Senor Campa sent word by the passengers that he intended to continue south and take possession of Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, on Sept. 16, Mexican Independence day.

MEXICO CITY—That President Madero will ask the Mexican Congress Sept. 16 to appropriate \$30,000,000 to put down the rebellion was reported here today, though not verified.

Entrenched on a hill which commands the approach to Ojinaga on the northern border, a small federal force is engaged with a much stronger attacking force of rebels, according to a message received here today.

BAY STATE TO HAVE LODGE IN CANAL ZONE

By the granting of a charter a new lodge in the Panama Canal Zone is to be added to the Massachusetts grand lodge, this lodge to be known as Sojourner lodge. Clinton G. Carly, worshipping master of the new lodge, is in Boston to get the charter.

A new lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will be instituted in Boston on Sept. 28. It will be known as Shawmut lodge, its charter having been granted at the session of the grand lodge of Massachusetts held at the Masonic temple Wednesday.

WHEN YOU PASS ALONG TODAY'S MONITOR YOU ARE DOING A SERVICE FOR THE MONITOR WHICH IS APPRECIATED BY THE MONITOR AND THE ONE WHO RECEIVES THE PAPER, AND A HELPFUL THING FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEAN JOURNALISM

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CHERIF PASHA, REFORMER, TELLS OF TURKEY'S POSITION AND NEEDS

He Looks Eagerly Forward to the Coming into Power of Kiamil Pasha, Declaring That the Present Cabinet Lacks Homogeneity, Gropes Amid Half Measures

The following review of the situation in the near east is especially contributed to the Monitor as the result of the enterprise of its Paris correspondent, by His Excellency Cherif Pasha, the well known Turkish reformer and determined opponent of the methods of the Committee of Union and Progress.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—His Excellency Cherif Pasha, the well-known Turkish reformer, who has been largely instrumental in bringing about the fall of the Committee of Union and Progress allowed himself to be interviewed by the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with a view to the publication of his views on the present Turkish situation.

He expressed himself as very willing to state his opinion for the use of The Christian Science Monitor, but preferred owing to the critical condition of political affairs in Turkey at the moment to himself put his views in writing.

There has been much erroneous information circulated as to the cause of the deplorable conditions in the Ottoman empire, the general idea being that the fundamental difficulty is a religious one, whereas the real trouble is one of race. No one could talk long with Cherif Pasha without feeling assured that he is animated by the highest principles and deepest devotion to the interests of his country, and the article he has so kindly contributed should serve to diffuse a truer view of the situation than has hitherto been common.

He Is Radical Leader

Cherif Pasha is the leader of the Radical party in Turkey and is occupied with a movement which has for its object the defense of the political and economic interests and of equality of right for all subjects of the Ottoman empire without distinction of race or religion. He was educated at the military college of St. Cyr, and on his return to Turkey became a strong supporter of the reform movement. He was for years a member of the party represented by the Committee of Union and Progress, and carried on the propaganda of that movement in Paris. After the fall of Abdul Hamid he, however, separated himself from the committee owing to serious disagreements with them.

He has desired that with the end of the Hamidian regime the secrecy of the committee's methods should come to an end, that the army should resume its natural place in the constitution, and not intervene in politics, whilst he took particular exception to the policy of Turkification. The committee regarded his attitude as reactionary and condemned him to execution as a traitor. He escaped from the Ottoman dominions with his life, but everything he possessed was forfeited. In Paris where he has made his home in the suburb of Passy, he has edited and published a review known as the *Merheroutie*, a journal devoted to the support of the reform party in Turkey.

Reformer Who Is Working With His Pen in Paris for Advancement of Turkey



(Copyright: Reproduced by permission. Photo by Atelier Florman, Stockholm.)
CHERIF PASHA

to the support of the reform party in Turkey.

The overthrow of the committee, followed as it has been by the general amnesty has made it possible for him to return to Constantinople, but he prefers to remain in Paris where he considers he is able to do more for the cause of reform throughout the Ottoman empire.

The article which Cherif Pasha kindly wrote was in French, but the translation is as follows:

Serious Work Needed

The downfall of the Committee of Union and Progress is an event which has had considerable notoriety and which after having created great clamor necessitates good and serious work being done.

Now when a house falls the first thing to do is to remove the debris and then to reconstruct it upon more solid foundations and the question is, is the new government clearing away the refuse and reconstructing as it should? To this we must unhesitatingly reply in the negative. It is merely doing what may be called plastering it. We have no fear, however, that it will remain long in office for the country which has profited by the experience of the last few years will not endure it.

After our recent troubles we ought, like the Americans who have the well merited reputation of not trying to proceed by four roads at one and the same time, to compel ourselves to establish a definite position and to adopt a policy the reverse of that of the committee, since the latter has done much both with regard to internal and external affairs that has been altogether pernicious.

Committee Condemned

It is useless to analyze the internal policy of the committee for the whole world can see for itself its sad results. They have sought to make Turkish the whole of the empire and with this in view all measures, even the very worst, such as massacres and the terrorization of the people, have been considered as justifiable. The members of the opposition have been imprisoned and tortured and those who escaped hanging or assassination were like myself condemned to death.

The saddest thing of all has been that the committee, having attained its power through the army, used the army as its tool to carry out its sinister work. The latter, however, finally revolted and ordered the immediate suppression of violence. I and my friends have on our part done all that we could to aid

our fellow countrymen by our publications in the great European newspapers and by the circulation of our review, the *Merheroutie*, which is edited in Paris both in Turkish and in French thanks to the kindly courtesy of France. We have succeeded well, but all that is a story of yesterday.

With regard to the foreign policy of the committee it is but the result of the home policy.

England and France, with whom it is in our special interest to live on terms of good understanding, would not approve of any government which under constitutional guise could commit the atrocious crimes that have during the last three years been laid to the charge of the Committee of Union and Progress and of the various cabinets they have nominated. Taking note of this disapproval the committee turned to Germany. It could not have done otherwise for Germany invariably affords protection to those systems of government which lean towards absolutism. This was plainly shown in the case of Abdul Hamid so that it is not altogether without reason that the committee has been called the "Continuateur d'Abdul Hamid."

Guarantees Wanted

The above will continue to be the policy of the committee all along the line and the question is whether the government which has come into power will give satisfactory guarantees that the same thing will not continue in perhaps a more moderate but still reprehensible degree.

In the first place the present cabinet lacks homogeneity and the Grand Vizier, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, and his son Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha, minister of the navy, as well as some of the other members are known to be under the influence of the committee with regard to home affairs and are consequently "Germanophiles."

On the other hand Kiamil Pasha, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Djemaladdin Effendi, the General Nazim Pasha, minister of war and Abdurrahman Bey, minister of finances, are all imbued with truly constitutional principles and are avowed "Anglophiles." Unhappily, however, they are reduced to impotence by their colleagues.

The present moment may be regarded as one of groping and of half measures, and moreover it is only with the coming into power of Kiamil Pasha which we believe is near at hand that we can hope to see the Ottoman empire commence a line of policy which alone can culminate in its salvation.

Two Powers Distrusted

Germany and her friends are doing, as is natural, all they can to prevent a change which is vital in the interests of Turkey but against German interests, and the proposal of Count Berchtold, though ostensibly friendly is in reality nothing short of a treacherous blow that Austria is endeavoring to give us. These powers would rather see the Ottoman empire destroyed than separated from themselves.

Austria's proposal is, to begin with, an attack upon our dignity since we alone ought to be masters in our own country. Moreover, the political decentralization to which it would tend would bring about without delay the dismemberment of Turkey to the great advantage of Austria who has her eyes on a portion of Albania and especially Salonika. We do not of course mean to say that a certain measure of decentralization is not necessary for Turkey, but this has already been provided for in our constitution and is purely a question of administration.

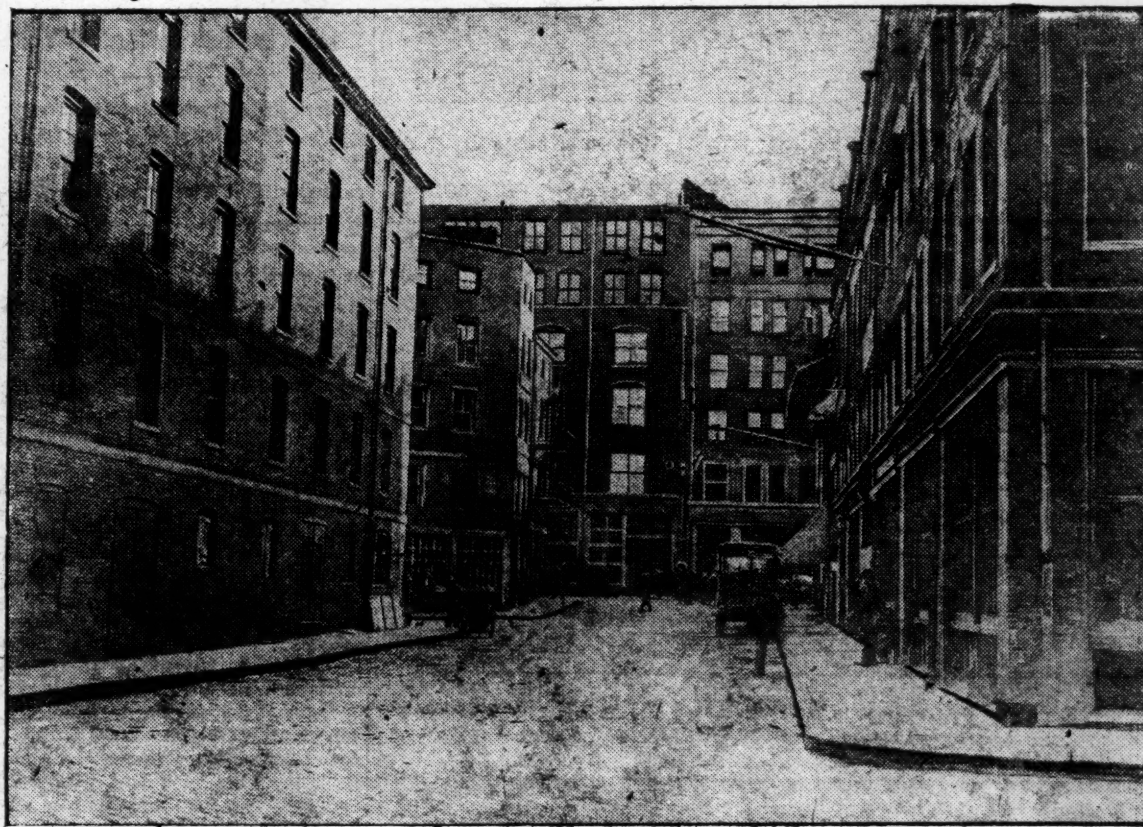
Now in order that Turkey may be enabled to enter openly into an Anglo-French alliance it is necessary that peace and order should be reestablished in the country, and to obtain this result it is important and is even indispensable that all branches of civil, judicial, and military administration should be reformed. Those reforms cannot be created and made permanent without the help of expert advisers and administrators of European and American experience, that is advisers who will not merely remain a short time in the capital itself but who will visit the furthestmost parts of the empire.

Advisers Assured

The initiative for this, however, ought to originate with ourselves. Assistance will be given us for the asking from those powers to whom we think right to address ourselves, and it goes without saying that the United States of America will be included in this number.

From an industrial, financial and commercial point of view there remains much to be said and there will even yet

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



India square, quaint old spot that is reminiscent of the days when merchantmen came from the Orient with precious cargoes

Some of the brick warehouses that for many years were filled with the valuable cargoes of the merchantmen that docked here with rare goods from the East Indies are still to be found in India square. Most of the warehouses, now that the ships dock at piers at other points along

the waterfront, are used for small manufacturing businesses. Some of them still sell ships' stores, as they have done for more than a century. But instead of supplying the trim clipper ships and barkentines, they fit out the hundred or more fishing schooners that sail from here.

India wharf was built in 1805 from India square into the harbor. In 1868, when there was extensive filling done along the waterfront, Atlantic avenue was extended across India wharf and the part on the land side was named India wharf in 1873.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Fred C. Wheeler, train director in mechanical tower "C," East Somerville, for the Boston & Maine, accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler, is passing a two weeks' vacation at Peaks Island, Me.

The private Pullman car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines Wednesday night, en route from New York city to Prides Crossing, Mass.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul private car "St. Paul," occupied by J. Ogden Armour and party, was attached to the second section of the Boston & Albany's Chicago express from South station at 10 o'clock this morning, en route from Portsmouth, N. H., to Chicago.

The Boston & Albany composite engine "Berkshire" left South station this morning, having on board Fred B. Freeman, chief engineer, and Fred Whitcomb, signal engineer, en route to Middlefield on inspection business.

The second section of the Boston & Albany southwestern limited, due at South station at 8:30 o'clock tonight, will have special parlor car equipment occupied by a party of General Electric Company officials en route to Boston from the Schenectady, N. Y., plant.

be more, in fact everything in this direction yet remains to be done.

Ever since the proclamation of the constitution of 1908, Europe and America have flocked to Constantinople in search of business but the financiers, merchants, and business men have had the expense of their journey for nothing, for thanks to baksheesh only houses of questionable reputation have been able to do business in Turkey during the regime of the committee of union and progress.

It is absolutely necessary that the confidence of foreigners should be evoked if they are to be effectual in helping with the economic development of our country. America especially can be of great use to us with regard to this for it must be admitted that our country is a little bit asleep, and we have urgent need for Americans to come over and galvanize us by contact with their proverbial activity.

I myself who personally admire them force myself to imitate their activity, and it is perhaps for that reason that I have succeeded with my friends in bringing about the fall of the committee of union and progress. The Americans also have their part indirectly in this great event and I personally take this opportunity of thanking them for it.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

NEW YORK HERALD—A cheering note from Detroit, where the annual session of the American Bankers' Association is being held. It is sounded by George M. Reynolds, head of two of the largest banking institutions in the country. Mr. Reynolds says: "Prosperity is too well founded to be shaken by politics." This statement made by a man eminently qualified to speak on the subject, is as surprising as it is comforting. With the nation in the throes of a three-cornered presidential conflict . . . it would be natural for industrial and financial factors to be upset, if not paralyzed.

PITTSBURGH POST—"Teaching the young idea how to shoot" is as old as civilization, but like everything else in our daily life, the existing methods are not immune to improvement. For that reason, if for no other, Superintendent Heeter invites public commendation in his efforts to better conditions by inaugurating important changes in the system of imparting knowledge to the young. The present rule has been in vogue for so many years that it cannot but be behind the times, and any movement tending to simplification and betterment is directly in the interest of education.

The superintendent proposes that the children shall do their work in the school room, rather than be burdened with the necessity for study at home. This is calculated to aid rather than deter the progress of the pupil. It will mean that the children will be taught in school, and this ought to be more productive of results than a mere recital of what they have studied without aid out of school. When released from the schoolroom children want their freedom and should be encouraged in their disposition to romp and play. It is, indeed, a hardship to impose home study upon them, and it is doubtful if the time thus spent is of any benefit. It is intended, also, to make many changes in the prevailing system that will increase the efficiency of schoolroom teaching, to reduce the courses so as to enable the teachers to devote more time to the pupils directly under their care, and to simplify the curriculum generally.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—The greatest publisher in the world is Uncle Sam and the government printing office in Washington is the largest in the world, and at present the printers are engaged on the publication of a huge set of books which will comprise more

than 100 volumes, all of large size and costly binding. Incidentally it may be noted that in getting out these big sets of books, Uncle Sam's book bindery is using 10,000 sheets of gold leaf per day for tinting the volumes in gold letters. The year book of the department of agriculture will be a volume of 800 pages, of which an edition of 650,000 will be printed.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—There is every reason to believe that the farmers of Ontario will eagerly welcome hydro-electric power as an aid to production. The demonstrations of its usefulness in threshing and other farm operations, to be commenced . . . under the auspices of the hydro-electric commission, will virtually usher the commission's service into agricultural use, for the educational campaign will speedily be followed by practical adoption. In some parts of the United States the farmers have not waited for the initiative of a public body such as the Ontario hydro-electric commission, but have harnessed small water powers themselves, generating and distributing their own power. No general distribution of power could be attempted, however, without the cooperation of the controllers of a large and steady quantity, and thus Ontario is likely to lead the continent in the matter of placing electricity within reach of large farming districts. Once the farmers are convinced of the practicability and economy of using electric power in threshing, churning, milking, grain-chopping, pumping and other farm operations, the demand for low-tension services in townships close to hydro-electric distribution lines will become insistent. While there are many obstacles to be surmounted in the working out of a general system of power supply for the many large sections of the province, the chief need for the moment is the education of the farmer on the matter.

PRINTERS GIVE CHILDREN OUTING This is Boston Typographical Union day on the Boston Floating Hospital, and thousands of children are being given an outing by the printers.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES ARE PRAISED BY ENGLISH OFFICER

Capt. Twiss of Ninth Gurkhas Believes That Troops of Kaiser Gain by Not Being Controlled by Civilians

MERITS COMPARED

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—An extremely interesting lecture was recently delivered by Captain Twiss of the Ninth Gurkhas, on the respective merits of the French and German armies, a subject he has had exceptional facilities for studying.

After comparing the numerical strength of the two nations and their armies, a comparison which was decidedly in favor of the Germans, he pointed out that decentralization was greater in Germany than in France. The German general staff and army corps had great power and independence, their commanders being responsible to the Kaiser, himself a soldier, while the French army was controlled by civilians. He need not state which was the more likely to lead to efficiency.

Both armies, said Captain Twiss, were thoroughly imbued with the offensive spirit, and strongly disliked acting on the defensive. German discipline was superior, but the French infantry possessed more intelligence and activity. In musketry the Germans were distinctly steadier than the French, but the French soldier was the faster when it came to marching.

The cavalry of both armies was excellent, but the French were perhaps the better riders in spite of their shorter service. The French field gun was better than the German, but the German army had more howitzers and heavy guns.

Captain Twiss went on to point out that French methods involved more maneuvering and more intelligence, whilst German methods were comparatively simple, depending more on numbers, energetic action, hard hitting, and mutual cooperation, which were well suited to the German character. The German officers were a magnificent body of men; the French officers, however, were more intelligent, for they counted on leading their men rather than driving them. Their chief weakness lay in the fact that more than half of them rose from the ranks.

The German soldier was docile and yielded implicit obedience to his superiors; the French soldier, on the other hand, was of an independent character, apt to criticize his leaders and their manner of conducting operations, but when he trusted and respected his superiors he was capable of great things. The lecturer concluded by pointing out the enormous increase in "morale" during late years among the French.

THADDEUS GRAVES PASSES AWAY
HATFIELD—Thaddeus Graves passed away Wednesday. He was a trustee of Smith Academy, a member of the Franklin and Hampshire Harvest Club and had been master of the State Grange.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

COLLEGE GOLFERS START PLAY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TITLE

Qualifying and First Match Rounds Are Scheduled for Today on Links of Ekwanok Country Club

YALE TEAM WINS

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The qualifying and first match rounds of the individual section of the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Golf Association take place today on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club and judging by some of the cards turned in by the different golfers in the team matches during the first of the week, some keen competition is sure to take place.

By winning all but one of the individual matches in the final of the team contest Wednesday, Yale secured a victory over Harvard by six points to three.

Harvard was strong in the foursomes and won two out of three points at this and seemed rather confident of ultimate victory, but the wearers of the blue came back strong in the twosomes, winning five matches, two of which were of extra holes.

Captain Stanley of Yale gained a lead of four holes on Captain Davidson of Harvard at the seventh without losing a single hole and increased this to a six-hole lead at the eleventh. Matters then began to break for the Crimson and three holes were won in succession, the fifteenth being halved. Yale was down three. Both men of the course, going to the sixteenth and the hole was halved, giving Stanley the match.

Estabrook of Harvard was 5 up on Jennings of Yale at the seventh, but lost the next two. Jennings played the home-ward journey in 36, destroying the Harvard lead and becoming one up at the seventeenth. Estabrook could do no better than halve the last hole and was beaten. Sargent was the only member of the Crimson team to win.

Bowles of Yale had the best of a 19-hole match with McNeil of Harvard. After the contest for the day had been settled, with Yale 5 points to Harvard 2, Wheeler of Yale and Booth of Harvard broke even at the eighteenth and started on a long extra-hole journey.

At the first both found trouble and halved. Neither could get any advantage at the next. Darkness was falling fast, but employing extra caddies for searchlights, the match went on, to the delight of a large gallery, until Booth was short on a putt at the fifth and Wheeler holed out for a win. The summary:

FOURSOMES	
Yale	Harvard
F. B. Jennings and B. W. Estabrook	F. B. Jennings and B. W. Estabrook
George Stanley and E. C. Davidson	George Stanley and E. C. Davidson
Allen Boies and E. W. Booth	Allen Boies and E. W. Booth
H. B. Lee and W. F. Burton	H. B. Lee and W. F. Burton
E. Seelye and J. McNeil	E. Seelye and J. McNeil
Total	Total
3	2

SINGLES	
Yale	Harvard
Stanley	Davidson
Jennings	Sargent
Lee	Booth
Wheeler	McNeil
Bowles	Burton
Seelye	Burton
Total	Total
5	1

The match play summary follows: Estabrook and Sargent, Harvard, beat Jennings and Wheeler, Yale, 1 up; Davidson and Booth, Harvard, beat Stanley and Bowles, Yale, 5 up and 3 to play; Lee and Seelye, Yale, beat Burton and McNeil, Harvard, 4 up and 2 to play.

MAY NOT OPEN THIS YEAR

NEW YORK.—President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club is undecided just when his new ball park in Flatbush will be opened. A week ago Mr. Ebbets thought that the inaugural ceremony would be held Sept. 21, but work on the big plant has not progressed rapidly and Wednesday Mr. Ebbets gave the impression that the dedication might be put off until spring. The concrete grand stand is only half finished. The lower floor is ready for the folding chairs, but work on the upper tier has not begun. The open stands are just under way, while the outfield has not been sodded. To finish the park before the season closes early next month would require an immense amount of labor.

YALE FOOTBALL WORK ON TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Yale's football practice begins today on Yale field. Head Coach Arthur Howe, captain of last year's eleven, and Capt. Jesse Spalding have been here for several days mapping out plans. It is expected that a squad of 25 or more men will be marshaled before the week's end, but at a late hour Wednesday night none of the candidates had reported.

BASE BALL
TOMORROW AT 3:00
CHICAGO
NATIONAL LEAGUE

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now that a new penalty for a lost ball is under discussion, great are the rejoicings of those whose pocketbooks are not of the unlimited variety. Personally it always seemed to me like adding insult to injury that when you lamented 60 cents worth of rubber you should have to lose the hole, also. As for those times when the catastrophe took place at the last hole and cost you the match as well, it is better to draw a veil over such misfortune and hope for better fortune next time.

Few golf architects in America hold as high a position as Tom Bendelow, and what he has to say on course construction is worth considering, and although grass is decidedly better than no grass at all, it can be overdone. Mr. Bendelow does not approve of it and expressed his views on the subject in the *Golfer's Magazine*. Although I do not think that a reasonable amount of the rough is good for any man's golf, in that it tends to enforce straightness, I quite agree with him in regard to long grass. Any such hazard should be kept within bounds and the grass should not be allowed to grow any longer than from four to six inches. It should not be difficult to find one's ball in such grass and it is not impossible to obtain quite a fair distance if one takes the trouble to learn how to play such shots, and at the same time the player is meted out some slight punishment for his slice or pull as the case may be which is as it should be. A properly regulated "rough" is an improvement to many a course, but long grass should never be found on it. What he says about the danger of grass being allowed to go to seed is only true. This can be avoided if a certain amount of trouble be taken. It needs careful watching, but fully repays the committee. Mr. Bendelow says:

"Many and varied are the complaints that it is the green committee's duty to listen to from time to time from members whose patience has become exhausted at what they consider to be dereliction on the committee's part for the comfort and welfare of club members."

"Some of these complaints are of such a silly nature that the grass said of them the better. Others, however, are fraught with a good deal of reason and many sound points. One of them has been brought to the attention of my writer in many different ways at various times and at numerous courses. The matter at issue is a question of long grass adjacent to the fair green. Should or should not there be long grass allowed to grow in front of trees, and all over the golf course save on the fair greens? As the writer's opinion there should not be long grass of any kind whatever allowed on a golf course, except under certain circumstances and these circumstances having entirely to do with finance."

"The many reasons against it are so obvious that I am sure some of them need only be brought to the attention of those in charge to remedy this growing evil. If the green committee wish to cultivate hay, why not go in for it? But golf and hay raising should certainly be divorced. One of the chief objections to long grass is the annoyance the player is subjected to when he drives into it. Of course it may be stated he shouldn't. If he does not happen to have a caddy who has an eye like an eagle and a nose like a pointer dog he's in trouble. This repeated two or three times during the progress of an afternoon's exercise serves the purpose of making the player become thoroughly disgruntled, and no wonder he kicks."

"Then, should the course be crowded, and this occurs to half a dozen different players on several holes, does it add to the safety and comfort of their more fortunate brethren who have left their thoughts to enjoy an afternoon's game? I think not."

"Another thing, golf courses are maintained for the pleasure and enjoyment afforded to the members of the clubs. Has it ever occurred to you on driving from the first tee to see your ball kick off into the rough? You were starting to find your ball, you failed to locate it at all. Ten or 15 minutes are spent in a fruitless search, only either to give up the hole or go back to the tee and play another ball. Did you not in your mind think that, no matter what the hazard might have been, had you but found your ball you would have been perfectly willing to take whatever risk to carry it was imposed, but that this one which happened to you was altogether out of proportion to the offense. It was not the intrinsic value of the ball that bothered; it was the annoyance caused by the combination of the element of luck and defective green committee work."

"Think also of the amount of money wasted in lost balls that could be saved. If it is only 50 cents a week the members lose, a conservative estimate, that is over \$150 a month, and in six months \$1000 is wasted that could easily have been avoided. But of course the green committee do not stand this expense, so it does not matter to them. Then there is the spread of weed seeds to be taken into account. Grass allowed to grow and come to seed is the greatest menace to good greens that one can imagine. All kinds of weeds come to maturity in its friendly shade, and the weed seeds are thus distributed over the whole course—fair green and putting green alike. I would strongly urge as far as possible the replacement of long grass throughout the course by the fairer and better way, viz., sand trap or bunker wherever needed."

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	84	38	.687
Philadelphia	80	53	.600
Washington	80	55	.593
Chicago	74	48	.606
Cleveland	69	54	.561
Detroit	62	73	.459
New York	48	74	.395
St. Louis	45	87	.341

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 6.	New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.	Philadelphia 9, Detroit 7.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.	Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.	Washington at Cleveland.

COLLINS SHUTS OUT CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—Ray Collins held Chicago hitless for six innings and only six hits were registered against him in all, while Boston bunched hits off Cioetto and won the second game of the series, 6 to 0. Two hits, a sacrifice and a wild pitch gave the visitors their first run. Two singles, a sacrifice and a triple counted two more, while bunched hits netted three in the ninth. The fielding of Weaver was the feature of the afternoon. The batting honors went to Borton, Hooper and Lewis. Score:

Innings	123456789	R.H.E.
Boston	000010000	6 13 0
Chicago	000000000	0 6 1

ATHLETICS BEAT DETROIT

Innings	123456789	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	011410110	5 14 2
Detroit	200000004	7 11 6

CLEVELAND IS WINNER

Innings	123456789	R.H.E.
Cleveland	201000000	3 9 1
Washington	100000001	2 8 3

WOLVERTON'S TEAM WINS AGAIN

Innings	123456789	R.H.E.
New York	001010110	5 9 2
St. Louis	000000004	7 11 6

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	30	.754
Chicago	88	33	.727
Pittsburgh	79	53	.598
Cincinnati	66	67	.496
Philadelphia	63	68	.481
St. Louis	55	77	.417
Brooklyn	49	82	.374
Boston	41	89	.312

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston-Chicago, called.	New York-Chicago, called.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, called.	Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.	New York at New Orleans.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.	Cleveland at St. Louis.

EASY ONE FOR PITTSBURGH

Innings	123456789	R.H.E.
Pittsburgh	010000201	10 14 0
Philadelphia	000000000	0 0 0

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	84	59	.587
Rochester	82	61	.571
Buffalo	79	63	.558
Baltimore	70	71	.497
Buffalo	66	72	.478
Montreal	68	75	.476
Jersey City	63	78	.445
Providence	59	83	.413

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Newark 12, Baltimore 2.	Toronto 5, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 1.	Providence-Jersey City, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Jersey City.	Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.	Newark at Baltimore (two games).

LIGHT WORK FOR WESLEYAN SQUAD

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan football team held its first practice on Wednesday afternoon on Andrus field, eight veterans reporting and going through light work. The men were Captain Bacon, Gillies, Pettigrew, Francis, Murphy, Eustis, Diamond and Laggren.

McCarthy, tackle and end of two seasons, is out for good, having gone into business. It is thought that Halvorsen, last year's second string end, will take care of that position. Coach High is pleased with the material at hand and Captain Bacon is enthusiastic over the prospects. The freshmen ineligibility rule goes into effect this year, but it is not expected to harm the varsity much till a year from now, when new material will be at a premium.

WOODLAND GOLF TOURNEY STARTS

Golfers in large numbers are playing today in the qualification round of the annual tournament over the links of the Woodland Golf Club at Auburndale. Post entries are permitted.

The best 16 gross scores today are to qualify for match play the first and second rounds taking place tomorrow and the semifinal and final rounds on Saturday. The Woodland course is in perfect condition, the putting greens and the fair greens being in grand shape for excellent play.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.	Toledo 4, Louisville 1.
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SOUTHERN LEAGUE

New Orleans 9, Montgomery 2.	Montgomery 4, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 1.	Chattanooga 1, Atlanta 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Portland 4, Oakland 0.	San Francisco 9, Vernon 8.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 4.	Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 8.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Springfield 5, Hartford 2.	Waterbury-Holyoke, postponed.
New Haven-Bridgeport, postponed.	

MICHIGAN EXPECTS GOOD SIZED SQUAD FOR FALL PRACTISE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—With one of the hardest schedules that a University of Michigan football team has been called upon to face, Coach F. H. Yost and Capt. G. C. Thomson will start a number of the most promising men at their first practise on Ferry field, Sept. 17. The following men have been asked to report at that time:

Capt. George C. Thompson '13, Cadillac, Mich.; C. P. Quinn '13, Saginaw, Mich.; O. C. Carrel '13, Saginaw, Mich.; James B. Craig '14, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Torbet '14, Detroit, Mich.; Miller H. Pontius '14, Chevrolet, Mich.; H. H. Heuble '14, Menominee, Mich.; Ernest C. Allmendinger '14, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Reuben Peterson Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.; John J. Gates, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Michael H. Boyle '14, Duluth, Minn.; Frank M. McNeil '14, Loganport, Ind.; Charles Barton '14, Louisville, Ky.; George C. Paterson '14, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas Bushnell '15, Cleveland, O.; E. F. Hughton '15, Escanabe, Mich.; L. Ford Merrill '15, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin G. Metcalf '15, Willoughby, O.; Thomas H. Nichol '15, Anderson, Ind.; Jas. W. Raynesford '15, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin J. Bushjohn '15, Loganport, Ind.; Walter W. Fisher '15, Dubuque, Ia.; Cyril Quinn, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rollo G. Smith '15, Toledo, O.; W. M. Cole, Cedar Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Collette '14, Akron, O.; Hiram Carpenter Jr. '14, Rockford, Ill.; John H. Jay, Shenandoah, Va.; Don Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Allmendinger, Cornua, Mich.; Frank A. Wright, Lewistown, Mont.; Stephen B. Wilson, Newton, Mass.

Taken as a whole Michigan has a very good list of candidates this fall and the team of 1912 should compare favorably with any team of recent years.

Stephen B. Wilson, '15, from Newton, Mass., has every indication of developing into a first class man, under Yost's coaching. He will be given a good opportunity of showing just what he is able to do in football, during the preliminary training in September. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5, Case school at Ann Arbor; 12, Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor; 19, Ohio State at Columbus; 26, Syracuse at Syracuse; Nov. 2, Penn. at Philadelphia; 9, Cornell at Ithaca; 16, Cornell at Ithaca.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

New York is gradually drawing away from St. Louis in the American league. The margin is now three full games.

Eleven stolen bases for the Athletics must be pretty near a record for a nine-inning game. Collins made six of them.

Now the Red Sox have to win but eight of the remaining 22 games to be absolutely sure of the American league pennant.

The more one sees of Maranville, the better he looks. He certainly knows what to do when he gets the ball.

Mr. Gaffney leaves for New York tonight. He will go to Cincinnati tomorrow and hopes to secure some good recruits in the next meeting, which is to be held in that city Monday.

Treasurer Robert McRoy, who has had charge of the Red Sox business arrangements so far on the trip, starts today for Boston and will be at his desk in the Fenway park offices either tomorrow or Saturday.

President Johnson rules that the game Tuesday should be credited to Pitcher Wood of Boston, giving him his 15th straight victory. There really never was any question as to whom the game should go to.

Secretary Edward Riley of the Boston American League Baseball Club left last night to join the team. He will have charge of the business arrangements for the rest of the present western trip. Mr. Riley will meet the Red Sox at St. Louis.

Work is now progressing rapidly on the new grandstands for the world's series at Fenway park. The framework of the structure between the grandstand and the left field banking is practically complete, and that of the stand in right field between the pavilion and bleachers also is well under way.

President James E. Gaffney of the Boston National League Baseball Club said that he was very much pleased with the work of the new shortstop, Maranville. The new player came from the New Bedford team of the New England league after his first season in professional ball. He is 20 years old and played only with his high school team previous to this season. Mr. Gaffney says that with training he should make a great player.

Under the direction of Jerome Kelley, head groundskeeper, a crew of men is busy getting the playing field ready for the big series. A steam roller is at work in the territory occupied by Lewis, Speaker and Hooper, while in the infield men with picks are at work leveling off the uneven places. It is generally conceded that Mr. Kelley has done a remarkable piece of work getting the turf in such good condition on such short notice, and it is only to be expected that it should need attention at this stage of the first year. Experts predict that Fenway park will eventually have the finest piece of greensward of any baseball grounds in the country.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 4, Lincoln 2.	
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FIRST ROUND OF MATCH PLAY IN R. I. TOURNAMENT

Daniel Fairchild of Metacomet Wins Qualifying Medal With Card of 83—Tie for Second

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first round of match play in the annual championship golf tournament of Rhode Island is being contested today on the links of the Wannamoisett Country Club, with 16 players competing in the championship division.

Daniel Fairchild, the Metacomet expert, led the field in the qualifying round Wednesday with a card of 83, and won the qualifying cup. Vimberbeck and Kenworthy, also of Metacomet, tied for the second mark at 86.

Rust of Wannamoisett and Harold Congdon tied at 92 in the first 18 entitled to get into the main tournament. They played one hole to decide which should have the honor, and Congdon had the misfortune to lose his ball, which penalized him two strokes and put him out of the running. The qualifying cards follow:

D. Fairchild, Metacomet	83
A. S. Vimberbeck, Metacomet	86
H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet	86
C. R. Gardner, Agawan Hunt	88
A. B. Davis, Agawan Hunt	88
A. W. Hancock, Metacomet	88
E. F. Briggs, Wannamoisett	88
J. L. Pawtucket	89
J. C. Kenyon, Metacomet	89
H. W. Davidson, Metacomet	89
W. K. Low, Wannamoisett	90
H. F. McCall, Wannamoisett	91
John Shepard, Jr., Wannamoisett	91
E. D. Crandall, Pawtucket	91
H. B. Seelye, Pawtucket	91
H. B. Rust, Wannamoisett	92

MISS LOIS MOYES WINS IN FINAL OF BOTH EVENTS

Defeats Miss Fairbairn in Singles of Ohio Tennis and With Miss Fairbairn Is Victor in Doubles

CLEVELAND.—Miss Lois Moyes of Toronto defeated Miss Rhea Fairbairn of the same city, at 6-3, 6-2, in the final round of the women's section of the Ohio state tennis meeting. In the doubles, Miss Moyes and Miss Fairbairn beat Miss Buda Stephens of Cleveland and Miss Olive Willey of Oberlin, Ohio, 6-1, 6-4.

In the third round of the men's singles W. S. McElroy of Pittsburgh, defeated A. J. Reed of Cleveland, 6-3, 7-5 and J. D. Nelson of Dartmouth College beat H. L. Yail of Cleveland, 6-3, 6-3.

Nathaniel Thornton, southern champion, and J. J. Armstrong, western intercollegiate champion, easily won in the first and second rounds of the men's doubles, as did also F. H. Harris and H. Nelson, the Dartmouth College pair; W. S. McElroy of Pittsburgh and T. W. Stephens of Wilkesburg, Pa., and H. E. Pettie and C. O. Benton of Cleveland, present-state champions. McElroy and Stephens put up an especially brilliant game when they defeated Hughes and Ames, 6-1, 6-3.

DARTMOUTH MEN OUT ON GRIDIRON

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's football squad had its first day of line practice Wednesday afternoon on Alumni field, when Coach Cavanaugh put the men through offensive work for more than half an hour. The men are taking hold of the work with earnestness and today the coaches were much pleased. Work was mostly on quick starts.

Eight candidates for center reported Wednesday and were put to passing the ball to the backs. Snow, last year's fullback from Winthrop, was in uniform and showed speed, sending off punts. Curtis, last year's halfback of the freshman team, also was on the field.

Other new men were Cominsky and Windship from the first-year team. Whitmore, the guard, is expected to arrive today. Work ended with a field drill, a system of exercise started by Coach Cavanaugh last year.

MINOR LEAGUES ARE FAVORED

CINCINNATI.—The national baseball commission has ruled that a clause in the constitution of a minor league prohibiting the acceptance by one of its clubs of a player under an optional agreement is in conflict with the revised national agreement and, therefore, null and void. "A minor league club may, however, for business reasons, decline to enter into an optional agreement with a major league club or a minor league club of higher classification, but its privilege to do so cannot be restricted or nullified by legislation of its league. The ruling was made by the commission on request from the president of the Connecticut state league and several other minor league executives.

Good Dressers FROM WESTERN CITIES

sojourning at the Eastern resorts are invited to examine one of the most select stocks of English wools to be found in this country. "We have customers in nearly every large city of the Middle West to whom we can refer. Our clothes are made almost entirely by hand, and our effort is to produce "Gentlemen's Clothes" with individuality, without eccentricity. F. D. SOMERS & CO., Tailors 30 YEARS AT 5 PARK STREET

Former State Golf Title Holder Who Won Medal in Qualifying Round



DANIEL FAIRCHILD Metacomet Golf Club

PRACTISE BEGINS AT LIVELY PACE FOR CORNELL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Candidates for Cornell's football team, 34 in number, reported to Coach Sharpe, the new football director at Cornell Wednesday and practice started off at a lively pace.

Following the opening of a course in football in University lecture hall in the morning, the new coach had three evenings going up and down the field in the afternoon, running through simple plays and then inaugurated a tackling drill, using the tackling dummy at the very beginning of the season.

Captain Butler, quarterback; Fritz, right end; Munns, left guard, and Hill, halfback, were the only veterans to return Wednesday, but there were a number of the most promising substitutes of last year out, including Williamson, Davidson, Weidenthal, Rees, Franklin and Zeller, while 14 sophomores, members of last year's freshmen squad, also reported for work.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5, next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President: Taft, remains at Beverly.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson goes to Syracuse, N. Y., to speak at the state fair and attend the state committee meeting.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt visits Nampa and Boise, touring Idaho.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is spending the day in New Orleans, where he will speak tonight.

PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin is touring Connecticut in an automobile and will speak in and about New London.

STATE COMMITTEE URGES THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNOR FOSS

Democratic candidates throughout the state will receive soon from the Democratic state committee a communication urging them to support Governor Foss for renomination for a third term. In this letter it says that it is the opinion of the committee that, with Mr. Foss as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, success for the state ticket is more likely than with District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier as the standard bearer.

It was announced today through the Democratic state committee that Mayor Fitzgerald had agreed to speak at Foss rallies, but would not refer to the contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Fitzgerald is scheduled to make his initial appearance at Foss rallies in North Adams and Pittsfield Friday night.

The mayor's speeches in the Berkshires will be devoted to his own candidacy for the United States Senate and to the organizations of Wilson clubs and to registration work.

Joseph H. O'Neil, president of the Federal Trust Company, a former member of Congress and assistant treasurer of the treasury department at Boston under Cleveland, has issued a statement in which he says that he is in favor of the renomination of Governor Foss.

Tonight District Attorney Pelletier will speak in Odd Fellows' hall, New Bedford. Other speakers will be Fred W. Mansfield, John F. McDonald, John P. Feeney, Councilman Daniel J. McDonald and Owen A. Cunningham.

Beginning tonight James H. Vahey will be on the stump for Pelletier every night until Sept. 24, primary day. It is announced. Tomorrow night he will open at the ward 9 rally in the old Franklin schoolhouse on Washington street, and from there he will go to the East Cambridge rally in Institute hall.

Fred W. Mansfield will preside at a Pelletier meeting in Faneuil hall Saturday night. Besides District Attorney Pelletier, Congressman James M. Curley, the Hon. James H. Vahey, former Congressman John A. Kellher, John F. McDonald, Joseph A. Dennison, former Senator Cassidy and Thomas H. Mullen will speak.

The Bryan and Dutch Clubs assembled in Odd Fellows hall, North Cambridge, and tendered a reception to Frederick S. Dietrich, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the eighth district.

John J. Walsh, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the new tenth district against Congressman Murray, spoke Wednesday night at several outdoor meetings in Charlestown.

GOV. ELECT HAINES DENIES STATEMENT

WATERVILLE, Me.—Gov.-elect William T. Haines denied Wednesday night a statement purporting to come from Colonel Roosevelt to the effect that the former had written a letter to the colonel before election asking him not to oppose his candidacy and promising to come out for the national Progressive ticket after the campaign.

Mr. Haines said he should exert no influence for either faction.

Colonel Roosevelt's alleged statement sent out from Tacoma, Wash., was as follows:

"We named for Governor of Maine the man the Progressives wanted and he wrote to me that he hoped we would not make a fight against him; that he was for me, and that he would come out for us after the election. I have just received word that he carried the state and that, in accordance with his promise, he had come out for the Progressive national ticket."

GOV. BALDWIN IS RENOMINATED

HARTFORD, Conn.—In a convention today that was harmonious in the extreme Governor Simon E. Baldwin was renominated for the office he now holds by the Democrats. His nomination was by acclamation.

A contest for the second place on the ticket was looked for when the name of Lyman T. Tingler of Vernon, the Democratic leader of the last House, was presented. It was accepted unanimously.

NEW JERSEY CONTEST NARROWS
TRENTON, N. J.—State Senator William C. Gebhart formally notified the secretary of state Wednesday that he would not run in the Democratic primary election, Sept. 24, for preference for United States senator, and requested that this name be not printed on the ballot.

PROGRESSIVES MOVE TO LARGER QUARTERS

Larger quarters were occupied today by the state organization of the Progressive party of Massachusetts at 70 Devonshire street. Six rooms have been obtained in place of the comparatively small quarters that were occupied at 15 State street.

Progressive leaders have announced the selection of Dr. Guy M. Winslow, head of Lasell Seminary, as a candidate for the House of Representatives. Dr. Winslow's candidacy was endorsed by the Progressive party organization in West Newton.

The Newton Progressives endorsed George H. Mellen of Newton Highlands for the Progressive party nomination for the Senate in the fourth Middlesex district and Norman Marshall of West Newton and George W. Taylor of West Newton for the Progressive party nominations for the House.

Mr. Marshall was selected as chairman of the Newton Progressive party city committee.

Dedham Progressives will hold an organization meeting in Greenleaf hall tonight.

Progressives of Hudson held an organization meeting Wednesday evening, at which Jeremiah J. McCarthy, formerly surveyor of the port of Boston, was the chief speaker. The chairman of the meeting, ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, was boomed as a candidate for the United States Senate.

GOVERNOR WILSON SPEAKS TO 11,000 AT SYRACUSE FAIR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Asserting that the high cost of living is due entirely to tariff operation, Governor Wilson addressed more than 11,000 people at the state fair here today.

Governor Wilson arrived here from New York with William G. McAdoo, acting chairman of the Democratic national committee; Norman E. Mack and Rudolph Spreckels of Los Angeles.

The Governor of New York, John A. Dix, and Governor Wilson, met in the Onondaga hotel. Surrounded by a score of men, the two Governors chatted about the state fair and the crowds. Governor Wilson expected to start back to New York this afternoon.

Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany called at Governor Wilson's room at his hotel to pay his respects, and later listened to his speech from a seat in the grandstand with other members of the state committee.

DELAWARE HAS NEW PARTY TICKET

DOVER, Del.—The Progressive state convention, headed by former Senator J. Frank Allee of Dover, Dr. Caleb R. Layton and Robert G. Houston of Georgetown and State Senator Louis A. Drexler of Bethany Beach, nominated a full state ticket here Wednesday. The ticket is:

Presidential electors—Francis I. Du Pont, Wilmington; Samuel H. Derly, Woodside; George W. Stradley, Laurel. Representative in Congress—State Senator Louis A. Drexler, Bethany Beach. Governor—George B. Hynson, Milford.

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED

Matthew Hale, manager of the Progressive party campaign in Massachusetts, has sent a letter to each Republican candidate whose name will be voted on at the state primaries, calling on him to answer publicly seven questions. Among them is one asking each candidate if he believes Mr. Taft was the choice of the Republican voters and also if he was lawfully nominated.

WOMEN DELAY NAMING TICKET

BOISE, Ida.—The expected call for a woman's Republican state convention to nominate state, county and congressional tickets composed entirely of women, was not made Wednesday. The women, however, still are firm in their decision to have separate tickets and their plans are expected to take definite form in the next few days.

MR. OTIS LEAVES PROGRESSIVES

CHICAGO—Ralph C. Otis has left the Progressive party camp and he says he is through. Mr. Otis was the head and front of the Roosevelt new party movement in Cook county.

WEYMOUTH FAIR OPENS EXHIBITS

WEYMOUTH—The Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society opened its forty-eighth annual exhibition on its grounds at South Weymouth today. There was an exhibition of family horses, and colts, and a game of baseball.

Governor's day will be observed Friday and Governor Foss is expected to be present. Saturday there will be a game of baseball between the U. S. battleship Georgia and the Norfolk team.

REPUBLICAN VOTE GREATEST

TACOMA, Wash.—The Republican primary vote Tuesday exceeded that of the Progressive and Democratic tickets combined.

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO CROWD AT FAIR IN OREGON

LA GRANDE, Ore.—Colonel Roosevelt began his Oregon-Idaho tour with a speech at the fair here today. His topics were the questions of states rights in irrigation and conservation with a detailed explanation of the Progressive plan for cooperative farmers' movements.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Colonel Roosevelt spoke at a luncheon here Wednesday, talked with the Oregon Progressive leaders, headed a parade through the city, during which he made three speeches, and toward night addressed the largest crowd of the day in the tabernacle.

Colonel Roosevelt's conference with Oregon Progressive leaders was interrupted by crowds which flocked to his rooms, and he finally had to hold a reception. From Portland Colonel Roosevelt started Wednesday for the eastern part of the state. The colonel's car was decorated with roses and blossoms were thrown at him as he stood on the platform.

MR. BRYAN TO TAKE ROOSEVELT TRAIL

NEW YORK—W. J. Bryan will take the trail of Colonel Roosevelt next Saturday, starting from Denver. He telegraphed the Democratic national committee today that he would leave Denver and speak wherever Colonel Roosevelt has spoken in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, California, Washington, and Oregon. Returning to Lincoln Oct. 2, he will remain two days and go back on Colonel Roosevelt's trail until election. The first trip is made at Mr. Bryan's own initiative. He telegraphed the committee that he will pay all of his expenses throughout. After Oct. 2 his route will be mapped out by the speakers' bureau at headquarters.

NEW TAFT TICKET FOR MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Republican state convention reassembled here Wednesday annulled the list of presidential electors, chosen at the convention last May, and named a new ticket of Taft men. This action was taken because six of the eight electors had declared themselves to be Roosevelt supporters and announced they would not vote for President Taft. Three resigned, but the other three declined to follow this course. The remaining electors who were Taft men were renamed at Wednesday's session.

MAINE DEMOCRATS TO CONTEST SEATS

PORTLAND, Me.—Announcement that elections of representatives to the Maine Legislature last Monday will be contested in 30 districts in which the Democrats claim the Republican candidates were shown by the returns to have received a plurality of 15 or less votes, was made at Democratic state committee headquarters at Augusta Wednesday.

A revision of the returns on the legislative vote gives the Republicans a majority of 22 on a joint ballot. The uniform ballot box and \$2,000,000 highway bond issue amendments were carried.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO HEAR MR. JOHNSON

MANCHESTER, N. H.—At a conference Wednesday night at the Progressive headquarters it was announced that Governor Johnson of California, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, would be in New Hampshire on Sept. 26. He will speak in the morning at Nashua, in the afternoon at Concord and in the evening at the convention of the Progressives in Manchester.

It was also announced that Edward A. Rice of the Republican state committee would devote his time to the interests of the new party.

STATE TICKET DELAYED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Reluctance to precipitate a contest with Senator La Follette blocked the naming of a full state Progressive ticket by the state convention here Wednesday. Progressive leaders felt that the nomination of a state ticket in opposition to the Republican state ticket would also prevent support of the Progressive cause by Governor McGovern.

MR. MADOO WITHDRAWS NAME

NEW YORK—William G. McAdoo, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, in a statement Wednesday night asked that the use of his name be removed from discussion in connection with the Democratic nomination for the governorship of New York state and declared that under no circumstances could he entertain the nomination.

GOV. HADLEY FOR STATE TICKET

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—In a speech to the Republican platform committee Wednesday afternoon, after the adoption of the platform on which the state campaign will be waged, Governor Hadley declared for the state ticket and promised to explain later his attitude on the national ticket.

PROGRESSIVE VOTE HEAVY

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Progressives in Arizona cast a much greater vote than did the Republicans at Tuesday's primary, according to returns so far received here.

MR. BEECKMAN FOR GOVERNOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—State Senator R. Livingston Beeckman is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket to succeed Governor Pothier.

DR. LOVELL OUT FOR PLACE AS MAYOR OF LYNN

LYNN—Dr. C. D. S. Lovell today announced his candidacy for mayor. He favors the movement for a public market place to enable farmers and produce dealers to sell directly to the people. He believes in draining and developing the Lynn marshes into taxable property. He also favors other improvements in and about the city.

PELLETIER TALKS ARE SCHEDULED

Rallies have been arranged by the Pelletier campaign leaders for Friday and Saturday as follows:

Friday night—Old Franklin schoolhouse, Washington street, ward 9.—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, Councilor Attridge, Kellher.

Institute hall, East Cambridge.—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, John F. McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield, Councilor Collins, Jeremiah Sullivan.

Central square, Cambridge.—Speakers: Pelletier, Whitfield Tuck, McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield.

Cedar Hall, Cedar street, North Cambridge.—Speakers: Pelletier, McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield.

Auburndale square, Newton.—Speakers: Pelletier, Owen A. Cunningham, Daniel J. Gallagher, Santosuosso, Leon Eyges.

Jefferson Club, Hyde Park—Cunningham, Attridge, Gallagher.

Saturday night—Marie hall, Malden.—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, Dennison, Cassidy, Feeney.

Red Men's hall, Medford.—Speakers: Pelletier, Cunningham, Gallagher, Feeney, Town Solicitor Phil Hendricks of Arlington.

FRENCH LOAN TO SPAIN EXPECTED

NEW YORK—A London wireless telegraph message to the New York Times says that the Daily Mail understands that arrangements for the flotation of a large Spanish loan in Paris, which have been under discussion for a long time, are now in an advanced stage. The amount will be approximately £60,000,000 (\$300,000,000). The loan will probably be issued in two installments, with an interval of about six months.

It is understood that the settlement of the differences between France and Spain over Morocco is largely dependent upon the advance of a large sum of money by France to Spain, and this settlement would now appear to be in sight.

RADIUM SOUGHT IN COLORADO

MEERKE, Col.—As the result of the investigations of Henry Chagnoux, expert in radio-active minerals, who is in Meeker on behalf of Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, and the Bank of Radium of Paris, negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the largest carnotite deposits in the country. Mr. Chagnoux says the properties are being acquired solely in the hope that radium will be found in sufficient quantities to permit of greater researches.

BRIBERY CHARGE QUASHED

DETROIT, Mich.—In the proceedings conducted against 18 Detroit officials for alleged conspiracy to defraud the city, a charge of promising to accept a bribe from the Wyash railroad company, made against William Koenig and Patrick O'Brien, aldermen, was quashed at the request of the prosecution in the preliminary hearing at the police court Wednesday.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS MEET

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Reports read at the convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers Wednesday showed that during the last year 16 new state associations were organized with a membership of 1000. At one of the sessions Prof. J. C. Riley of Massachusetts Institute of Technology delivered a lecture on "The Cylinder."

NEW PARTY TO ORGANIZE

Malden supporters of the Progressive party will hold an organization meeting Friday night in Y. M. C. A. hall. During the session a Malden city committee and officers for the same will be selected. It is expected that Col. Thomas F. Doherty and John W. Vaughn of Boston will speak.

AVIATORS TO CONTEST TODAY

CHICAGO—An aeroplane meet will be held this afternoon at the Cicero aviation field. The aviators are scheduled to make flights from 3 to 6 o'clock.

\$50,000,000 NEEDED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru—The Senate has approved an internal loan of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of national defense.

GOVERNOR WILSON AT ATLANTIC CITY



Democratic candidate for the presidency as he entered stand before reviewing parade of Spanish War Veterans

\$100.00 FOR BREAD NAMES

OPEN TO EVERYBODY!

THE GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

Offers THESE MONEY AWARDS for the

BEST NAMES for BREAD

Submitted before September 15, 1912

First Award \$50.00 Second Award \$25.00
Third Award 10.00 Three Awards, each 5.00

The GENERAL BAKING COMPANY operates Model Bakeries in large cities throughout the country, but with different local names for its breads. All these breads are made of the finest flour, mixed in massive, new, clean-mixing machines and baked in great modern ovens. The object of this Contest is to secure a general name, good enough to give all these Breads—one single name indicative of delicious and wholesome quality.

This Contest is being advertised in all large cities. Impartial and expert decision on the actual merits of the names is assured all contestants.

RULES OF CONTEST

- 1.—All names must be plainly written—no limit to the number you may submit—and accompanied by your address. A brief outline of your reason as to why the name you submit is applicable would be appreciated. Sent in envelopes marked "Award Contest."
- 2.—Names must be original—never used before in connection with Bread. Cannot be personal or geographical.
- 3.—Preference will be given names of one or two brief words.
- 4.—Order of submitting will not be considered. If more than one person sends in the same winning name, the money will then be evenly divided.
- 5.—All names must be in the hands of the Award Contest, General Baking Company, 30 Church St., New York City, before September 15th.
- 6.—Awards will be mailed to winners on or after October 1st, 1912, and the results of the contest published in this paper.

SEND ALL THE GOOD BREAD NAMES YOU CAN THINK OF, IN ENVELOPE MARKED "AWARD CONTEST," TO THE

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY, 30 Church St., New York City.

New York St. Louis Pittsburgh Cleveland - Boston Detroit
New Orleans Providence Washington Toledo Newark Canton
Rochester Buffalo
Jersey City Wheeling

In Boston—FERGUSON BAKERY, Roxbury; FOX BAKERY, Charlestown.

(Keep this Advertisement for Reference)

DR. SUN'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS' SCHEME FOR CHINA INDORSED

Government Is Authorizing Company to Build Lines to Cover a Territory of About 70,000 Miles in All

PLAN IS EXPLAINED

NEW YORK—A Peking despatch to the New York Herald states that the project for a great scheme of Chinese railways, which holds the foremost place in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program for the modernization of China, has commanded the support of the Peking government, and it may involve a great extension of the privileges of foreigners in the country, with possibilities of an immense increase in China's foreign trade.

The government has authorized Dr. Sun to establish a railway corporation to carry out a system of national railways covering territory 70,000 miles in extent.

Mixed Chinese and foreign companies will receive concessions throughout China proper for periods of about 40 years, after which time the lines are to revert to China. Similar concessions are to be given to foreigners for the intermediate provinces, but the railroads in the frontier provinces will be under exclusively Chinese control and will be financed through foreign loans apart from the other railways.

Dr. Sun's proposals are to open the whole of China proper to foreign residents' enterprise, but to make foreigners amenable to Chinese laws for which special courts are to be established.

The government has not sanctioned the last features of the project, but Dr. Sun fully expects that they will be approved.

President Yuan proposes to give Dr. Sun 30,000 taels (\$200,000) monthly to promote his scheme of railways throughout China, and the provisional assembly is expected to agree to this. Dr. Sun proposes to borrow abroad, giving the

HOLD REUNION AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H.—The second day of the fiftieth anniversary reunion of the eleventh New Hampshire volunteers, was devoted largely to sightseeing.

Sixty automobiles donated by local owners took the veterans upon a trip about the city and to the civil war campground where those who enlisted from this state were mustered in. Flags were displayed generally and the veterans were cheered all along the automobile route.

The Woman's Relief Corps of E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R., served dinner to the visitors in Memorial Parish hall.

The association passed resolutions of appreciation for the manner in which this city had entertained them.

MADE REGULAR POLICE

Commissioner O'Meara has announced the appointment to the regular police force of reservemen Edward C. Fitzgerald of division 5, East Dedham st.; William J. Kelley and John Neece of Division 12, City Point.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR NAME OFFICERS

ATLANTIC CITY—Oscar T. Taylor of Pittsburgh was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, before final adjournment Wednesday, defeating C. Albert Gasser of Paterson, N. J., by a vote of 341 to 57.

Buffalo was chosen as the place at which the encampment will be held next year.

The Rev. Robert A. Elwood of Atlantic City was defeated for reelection as chaplain-in-chief by W. P. Dusseault of Lynn, Mass., by a vote of 342 to 53.

Other officers elected were as follows: Senior vice-commander, E. H. Hoebert, Missouri; junior vice-commander, Wade H. Payne, Virginia; inspector-general, N. C. H. Stewart, New York; surgeon-general, Leonard R. Ellis, Arkansas; national historian, W. D. Tucker, Ohio; deputy commander-in-chief, J. K. Bradley, Philippines.

The woman's auxiliary elected as president-general Effie M. Record, Colorado, and as senior vice-president, Catherine Fellows, New York; Esther Kenney of Massachusetts was chosen historian, Ellen Berry of Connecticut judge advocate, and Helen Ludwick of Maine assistant guard.

FRANCE USING 120,000 MEN IN MANEUVERS

NEW YORK—The French army maneuvers opened in Touraine and Poitou, when 120,000 soldiers and 50 aeroplanes and two dirigible balloons took the field for a week of mimic warfare, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald.

Gen. J. J. C. Joffre, chief of general staff, is directing the operations, and the two opposing armies are headed by General Gallieni and Marion, General Gallieni's force representing the enemy.

The minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, will follow the maneuvers, and the long list of foreign officers present is headed by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.

The American officers who are here to witness the army movements include Col. Edwin St. J. Greble of the field artillery, Capt. George V. H. Moseley of the first cavalry, and Capt. John McA. Palmer of the fifteenth infantry.

In the German maneuvers now drawing to a close five of the six Red army aeroplanes have been disabled while carrying out military orders, though with the exception of Lieutenant Seebert none of the aviators was killed, says a Dresden despatch to the New York Herald.

The dirigible balloons are proving very satisfactory. The Zeppelin III, and the Gross IV, are operating successfully from a distant base with their respective stations at Gotha and Berlin as in actual war.

EXCURSION STEAMER SINKS

NEW YORK—The excursion steamer Perseus went on the rocks in the East river Wednesday. Aboard were 1500 members of the Hudson County Democratic Association of New Jersey.

The steamer freed itself from the rocks and filled rapidly, but Captain Osborne succeeded in getting to a dock at College Point in time to land all the passengers safely. The Perseus sank in deep water, settling completely out of sight.

VISITS MASONS IN QUINCY

QUINCY—Rt. Ex. William H. Emerson of Brockton, district deputy grand high priest of the seventh capital district, made an official visitation to St. Stephens chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Masonic hall Wednesday evening.

Visitors were present from Pantapha chapter of Weymouth, Pilgrim of Abington, Satucket of Brockton, St. Matthews of South Boston and elsewhere.

WILL DISCUSS WAGE SCALE

WASHINGTON—Railroad officials of 140 lines operating in the South and Southeast will meet in what is expected to be a final conference late this afternoon to be a final conference late this afternoon with the representatives of the conductors' and trainmen's unions, in an effort to agree on a compromise of the wage question. A compromise will be arranged or arbitration committees appointed.

AMUSEMENTS

Follow The BLUE FLAG to NORUMBEGA

Autumnal on the Coast
Hals 330
Reg 816
Open Daily 10 AM

COMMUNITY SERVICE AIM OF ROTARY CLUBS SAYS NEW PRESIDENT

Boston Leader Takes Work
of Western Organizations
as Example of What Mem-
bers May Accomplish Here

EXHIBIT TO BE HELD

Service, not only to one another as members of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, but to every man in the community, is the message brought home to the Boston Rotary Club membership by Robert H. Clark, newly



R. H. CLARK
President Boston Rotary Club, vice-
president international association

elected president of the latter body and vice-president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs for the eastern division of the United States.

Renewed activities of the local organization will include intimate connection with civic developments and charitable organizations and plans for the upbuilding of the city. An exhibition will be held in November in Horticultural hall, at which each member of the Boston Rotary Club will show goods in which he is interested.

"This exhibition will not be held for selling, but in order that each member may become better acquainted with the activities of the others."

Mr. Clark is enthusiastic over the achievements of the Rotary Clubs of the West, which he heard about at the recent convention in Duluth. He goes to Worcester and Springfield this week to attend organization and affiliation of clubs there with the international association.

"One of the first matters the club will consider is the development of Copley square on broad lines of beauty commensurate with the importance of and character of the structures in the square," said Mr. Clark.

"The annual meeting of the club comes next January. We will have the founder and president emeritus of the International Association, Paul Harris, a lawyer of Chicago, and Glenn C. Mead, international president, as speakers. The new set of objects drawn up at the international convention as the standard for the local clubs is as follows:

"To promote the recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and to dignify each member's occupation as it affords him an opportunity to serve society."

"To encourage high ethical standards in business and professions."

"To increase the efficiency of each member by the exchange of ideas and business methods."

"To promote acquaintance as an opportunity for service and aid to success."

"To quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare and to cooperate with others in civic development."

**VETERANS OF 25TH
ELECT OFFICERS**

WORCESTER—Survivors of the twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment held their forty-seventh annual reunion Wednesday in Horticultural hall, where they entertained as special guests Congressman John A. Thayer, Mayor O'Connell and ex-Mayor John T. Duggan.

It was voted to attend on Sept. 25 the exercises attending the unveiling of a statue to Gen. William F. Draper in Milford. The officers elected are: Maj. M. B. Bessey of Worcester, president; Joseph P. Eaton of Auburn, William E. Murdock of Boston, Frank W. Perry of Putnam, William D. Blanchard of Leominster, Lyman Leighton of Gardner, James O'Neil of Worcester, Julius Miller of Bristol, R. L. W. L. Wheeler of Fitchburg, L. T. Gaskill of Mendon and Joseph J. Marcy of Auburn, vice presidents; Willard Cheney of Worcester, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Spaulding of Fitchburg, chaplain; Jerome M. Stone of Worcester, Charles Wilson of Worcester, George W. Newhall of Shrewsbury and John H. Gould of Worcester, executive committee.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. H. Harris, ninth infantry, relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson.

First Lieut. W. N. Porter, C. A. G., is assigned to the one hundred and forty-fifth company.

Maj. H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., will assume temporary charge of the office of the Q. M., Seattle, Wash., during the absence on leave of Col. W. H. Miller, Q. M. C.

Capt. C. B. Sweeney, eighth cavalry, is selected as major Philippine scouts in place of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, sixth cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. McCaw and Maj. P. S. Halloran, medical corps, are detailed as members of the examining board to meet at the Army Medical Museum building, Washington, D. C., during the temporary absence of Maj. P. C. Fauntleroy and Maj. C. R. Reynolds, medical corps.

First Lieut. S. H. McLeary, C. A. C., will proceed to the factory of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Hammondsport, N. Y., for course of instruction.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance department, will make two visits to the works of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Lieut.-Col. G. Bell, Jr., inspector-general, will report to the commanding general western division, for assignment during the absence of Col. J. L. Chamberlain, inspector-general.

Navy Orders

Lieut. G. F. Neal, to naval academy, Sept. 23, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. B. Howe, detached the Hannibal; home, wait orders.

Ensign Monroe Kelly, detached the Salem, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign J. W. Bunkley, detached the Connecticut, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green, detached the Iowa to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Acting Asst. Surgeon W. G. Townsend, to marine recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Acting Asst. Surgeon J. V. Reed, to navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Cochran, to navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, detached the Iowa, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Foxwell, to the Mississippi, Sept. 30, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Reginald Spear, detached the Mississippi, home, wait orders.

Assistant Paymasters J. G. Venter, H. T. Sandlin and E. H. Barber, to temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts.

Gunner J. P. Hancock, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col., for treatment.

Paymaster's Clerks W. C. Colbert and H. E. Brown, appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. R. M. Cutts, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Capt. F. H. Delano, detached marine barracks, Boston, to naval war college.

Capt. J. J. Meade, detached Missouri, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached marine barracks, Mare Island, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Second Lieut. E. A. Blair, detached marine barracks, Honolulu, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Ohio and the Idaho left Hampton Roads for Newport.

The Lebanon left Norfolk.

The Caesar left Boston for Hampton Roads.

The Tallahassee and the Rocket left Norfolk for Washington.

The Iroquois left Mare Island.

Navy Notes

The Alabama has been detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet.

The New Hampshire has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic fleet.

Orders have been issued to the naval militia of the District of Columbia to prepare to turn over to the department the yacht Oneida, which for several months has been exclusively for their use.

More than 100 clerks in the navy department have been notified of an increase of pay ranging from \$100 to \$200 a year by reason of promotion.

FAILURE OF FRENCH CHAMBERS TO SEND TO BOSTON QUERIED

Figaro Urges the Claim of
International Commerce
Congress and Regrets the
Smallness of Delegation

REASON IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—There is much public concern at the apparent apathy of the French chambers of commerce in the forthcoming international congress which is shortly to be held in Boston.

The Figaro says that the ideas represented by these congresses are the outcome of an interesting movement which came into existence after the first peace congress at The Hague and which had for its object the substitution, wherever possible, between commercial men as between governments, of peaceful negotiations for uncompromising rivalry.

Four of these congresses have already been held at Liege, Milan, Prague and London.

With regard to the fifth congress which will very shortly be opened in Boston it is said that the French colony in Boston are not a little distressed at having to announce that the greater part of the French chambers of commerce and of French commercial representatives have neglected to reply to the invitations that have been sent out.

The Figaro pointedly asks if this is owing to some misunderstanding or is due to pure forgetfulness. Have they merely been negligent or have they reasons for not attending? It is at any rate to be regretted that the list of those attending the congress, published in Boston during the last month, shows that 10 delegates only are going from France, although Germany is being represented by at least 50.

It is a noticeable fact that Lyons, Havre and Bordeaux, the very centre of French commerce, are sending no representatives whatever. If they are staying away for reasons of discretion it would seem to be a case of an excess of this quality, for in business one of the first conditions to be observed is that if you want to accomplish things you must take care to be on the spot.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON NOTES

Miss Sallie Fisher heads the cast coming to the Tremont Monday evening in "The Women's Club," new opera from Vienna.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," which comes to the Shubert Monday evening had a run of several months in New York last season.

This is the last week of the entertaining "Fortune Hunter" at the Castle Square. Next week, "The Third Degree."

"Thais" will be continued another week at the St. James theater, with matinees on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee Miss May Robson will revive "The Regeneration of Aunt Mary."

NEW YORK NOTES

Klaw & Erlanger announce the New York production of "Milestones," by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, at the Liberty theater Sept. 17, and the Chicago production one week later, Sept. 23 at the Blackstone. "Milestones" is the story of the Rhead family in three acts, laid in 1860, 1885 and 1912. With much kindly satire and at the same time sympathy, it shows how each generation makes the mistake of the last and of how little value the experience of one generation is to the next. The meek or subservient early Victorian girl sacrifices her love to the wishes of her parents in a way that the modern girl of the last act is not in the least disposed to do. The dominant note remains the same, though wood gives place to iron, crinoline to hoop skirts and whiskers to clean shaven faces. All of the scenes are laid in one room. Some of the best touches are made by the changes in the costumes of the players and the changes in the style of furniture and the alteration of ideas in household art.

Paintings, water colors, engravings and other objects of art that for so many years were in the lobby and green room of Daly's theater in New York, will be sold to the highest bidder at the Anderson art galleries in November.

Seventy-six lots will be sold, including fine old portraits of theatrical celebrities. Among these are David Garrick by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Kitty Olive by Sir Peter Pely, and portraits of Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Siddons, Peg Wofington, George Frederick Cook, James W. Wallack, John McCullough, Charles Fisher, Charlotte Cushman, Duse, Von Posart, the German tragedian; Ada Rehan, Clara Fisher Maeder, John Drew, Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth and many others. Among the other items in the collection are old playbills, such as a David Garrick bill of Drury Lane, Dec. 18, 1766; old

MR. BENTON GOES TO CLINTON FAIR

Everett C. Benton, one of the two candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, expects to campaign today in Worcester county. Leaving Boston early this morning he plans to visit the Clinton fair. From Clinton he will go to Leominster, where an evening conference has been arranged.

Benton rallies will be held in the next few days at Springfield, Northampton, Pittsfield, North Adams, Chicopee and Holyoke.

FIREMEN TO DRILL AT CONVENTION

An exhibition by the Boston fireboat fleet, a trip down the harbor, a drill at fire headquarters and automobile trips for accompanying women, it was announced today, are some of the features on the program of Oct. 28, when delegates to the Massachusetts firemen's state convention meet here.

Convention officials said that all the towns in Massachusetts with affiliated associations have sent word they will send representatives.

RETURN FROM PILGRIMAGE

Members of the Cœur de Leon Commandery of Knights Templars of Charlestown, numbering 122, have arrived home after their annual eight days' pilgrimage, which extended through New Hampshire to Quebec. Eminent Commander Herbert P. Nickerson, Capt. Gen. William A. Seward and Recorder William Barber had charge of the trip.

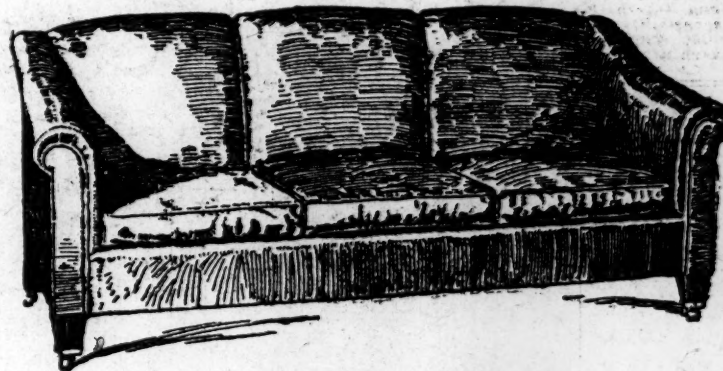
JEFFERSON VERDICT UPHELD

The full bench of the supreme court today upheld a verdict of \$4116 in favor of Charles H. Neal against Mrs. Sarah A. Jefferson of Plymouth, executrix of the will of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, for a breach of covenant in a lease made by her of the Hotel Jefferson at West Palm Beach, Fla.

H. N. BUCK PASSES AWAY
Former Representative Herbert Nathan Buck passed away early today at his home in Wilmington. He was representative to the Legislature from the twentieth Middlesex district in 1910 and 1911. He was widely known in Masonic circles.

AVIATOR PECK PASSES AWAY

CHICAGO—Aviator Paul Peck of Washington, D. C., holder of the American duration flight record, passed away as the result of a fall with a biplane Wednesday.



DON'TS FOR FURNITURE BUYERS

Don't buy furniture that is too cheap. Good furniture is low-priced enough.

Don't buy too many things if your means are limited. Get a few good pieces, and add to them gradually.

Don't look at the outside appearance only. A beautiful finish may hide bad workmanship and poor material.

Don't rely altogether on your own judgment. Correct selection requires not only good taste, but knowledge and experience.

Don't be satisfied with a compromise. The right piece is worth a little trouble to find.

Don't think that really good furniture is beyond your means. Furniture of correct design, fine workmanship and perfect material can be bought for a very moderate sum.

The Davenport sofa shown in this illustration is one of the most remarkable offers we have ever made. It is very broad and deep with luxuriously heavy and comfortable cushions, covered with muslin, tapestry or leather.

Yet its price in muslin is only \$58.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station
and Haymarket Square

EDUCATION HEADS EXPENDITURE OF LONDON COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to figures which have just been issued by the London county council for the year ended March 31 last, the total expenditure of the council on all services, both revenue and capital, during the year was £14,132,731, the debt outstanding on March 31 being £51,832,845.

Among the various heads of expenditure the following may be quoted:

Education £3,688,638
Establishment charges £50,419
Fire brigade 303,417
Historic buildings 1,228
Main drainage 601,914
Parks 198,962
Street improvements 1,025,778

Since the council has been in existence, that is to say, since 1889 the rateable value of London has increased by £13,000,000, and now amounts to nearly £45,000,000; and whereas a penny rate yielded £131,600 21 years ago, it now yields as much as £187,000.

BROCKTON MAN IS APPOINTED

BROCKTON—Edward C. McAdams, for 11 years in newspaper work here and in other cities, has been appointed secretary to Congressman Robert O. Harris of Bridgewater, to succeed the congressman's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Harris, who will enter business in Washington.

SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MEETS

MARSHFIELD—The annual reunion of the Old South School Association was held in the Congregational chapel Wednesday. It was the last district school in the country, abolished in 1857, and for 212 years it had been attended by young people in Marshfield.

MISSIONARIES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Missionaries who are to sail for fields in other countries next week are to hold a conference this afternoon in connection with the quarterly meeting of the board of missions of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Ford building.

A farewell reception will be given at Warren avenue church next Tuesday evening, when the following missionaries will be present: The Rev. and Mrs. William E. Witter, the Rev. Theodore Volney Witter, son of Dr. Witter, and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, the Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall of Minneapolis, Professor Burton of Chicago University.

UNION IS HELD BY COMPANY F

ATHOL—Company F, fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, held a reunion Wednesday at the Petersham house. The president, Horace Prury of Athol, presided at a business meeting, at which L. C. Hicks of Petersham was elected president, S. E. Smith of Barre, vice-president, and L. Spooner of Barre, secretary and treasurer. Following dinner addresses were made. Mrs. E. A. Mudge of Brookline was among the guests.

HUNDREDS ATTEND CLAMBAKE

SWANSEA, Mass.—Eleven hundred persons from all over southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island assembled at the Dorothy Brown Rebeck lodge clambake Wednesday, when, under the superintendency of Arnold B. Gardner, the last bake of the season of this section was served.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

"TERRAQUASCOPE"

The 6-Power "Terraquascope" is a strongly made Field Glass of extremely good definition, brightness and field.

	Weight.	Price.
Brass.....	22 oz.	\$18.00 including case
Aluminum 14 oz.		23.00 and two straps

Complete Field Glass and Telescope Catalogue sent on application.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON, MASS.
1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MADE IN SEMI-PRINCESS STYLE

Design for frock with or without peplum

THE frocks that are made in semi-princess style are the preferred ones this season. They are so easily adjusted and they are so smart, as well as comfortable, that they are in great demand. This one can be made after the manner shown on the figure and become adapted to street as well as indoor wear; or it can be made without the peplum and with square neck to become much simpler. In either case, it is closed at the left of the front and that fact in itself makes it desirable.

The sleeves can be made in three-quarter or full length, so that several quite different results can be obtained from the use of the same model.

In one made from serge or any similar material this would be a fashionable street dress.

Both three quarter and long sleeves are likely to be correct for a long time to come, so that each wearer is free to choose the length that suits her.

Light weight serge is the most satisfactory material for dresses of this sort, but broadcloth will be much used this season and it is handsome. There are numerous novelties offered and wool eponge is smart and has many advantages.

Trimmings of silk and velvet on wool are always handsome and are much in vogue.

The frock is a very simple one to make. The blouse includes only the shoulder and under-arm seams with the set-in sleeves stitched to the armholes. The skirt is cut in four gores and the back gore can be made in panel style or gathered. The peplum is entirely separate and the waist and skirt can be joined either the high or the natural waist line.

For the 16 year size, the dress will require 8½ yards of material 27, 6¼ yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 2½ for the collar and cuffs. The



width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2¼ yards for medium size.

The pattern of the dress (7557) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

SALT FISH SOUFFLE
TAKE two cups of finely chopped cooked salt fish—fish flakes are nice—eight good-sized potatoes, three quarters of a cup of milk, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of pepper and two large spoonfuls of butter. Pare the potatoes and boil 30 minutes, drain and mash fine, then mix thoroughly with the fish. Add the butter, seasoning and hot milk. Have two of the eggs well beaten and stir into the mixture; then heat in the dish in which it is to be served. Place in the oven for 10 minutes. Beat the whites of the remaining two eggs to a stiff froth; add a half saltspoon of salt and then the yolks. Spread this over the dish of fish, return to the oven and brown lightly.—Washington Herald.

RUSSIAN VEGETABLE SALAD
Cook some carrots and turnips in boiling hot water, adding a little butter when nearly done. Have one or two beets boiled until tender, then peeled. With a vegetable scoop cut the vegetables into round olive-shaped and sized balls—about a cupful of each. Have also the same amount asparagus points and string beans. Cut into small pieces two dozen stoned olives and a tablespoonful each capers and minced pickle. Add to the vegetables, together with a teaspoonful each of chives, tarragon and chervil. Toss lightly together heap in a salad bowl and cover with mayonnaise. Garnish with olives, pickles and hard-boiled eggs.

CHICORY SALAD
Wash the chicory, trim the ends, leaving each piece about a finger's length. Put in a bowl half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a saltspoonful of pepper; mix, and add four tablespoonfuls of olive oil; rub until the salt is dissolved; add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar; mix, pour over the chicory and serve at once.—Richmond News Leader.

STEAMED HADDOCK
Have the head left on the haddock; wash, wipe and skewer into shape by running a thread through the place where the eyes were taken out, then through the middle of the body and last round the tail. Draw up into the shape of a letter S, set on a buttered plate after dusting with pepper and salt. Steam about half an hour more or less according to the size of the fish and serve with an egg sauce.

SAUCE FOR STEAMED FISH
Chop three hard-boiled eggs fine, add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Season with a level teaspoon of salt and a little pepper. Pour this sauce over the fish and serve hot.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

ELDERBERRY PIE
After making a good pie crust, I use a large pie tin or pan, says a Monitor reader, line it with the crust, and fill it full of berries; then take a cup of sugar and stir in a large spoon of flour, as the berries are very juicy. Squeeze in the juice from a lemon, as the tartness is needed. Wet the crust well, place on upper crust, and turn edges up to hold in the juice, which might boil out.

HOME HELPS

Some cooks always add a little potato to mashed turnips, while others dredge in a little flour before seasoning. When the turnips are large they will have a more delicate flavor if the water is changed at least once during the boiling.

If one cupful of vinegar is put with the water in which colored clothes are washed it will prevent the color from running. Iron will still damp and the garments will look equal to new.

Cold rice mixed with shredded coconut and a well-beaten egg is very palatable when made into fritters.

To bleach handkerchiefs after washing, let them soak overnight in water in which a bit of cream of tartar has been dissolved.—Newark News.

FASHION'S EFFECT

The annual report of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce shows in a remarkable manner the effect of fashions in women's dress on the silk industry, says a contributor to the Monitor. In 1911 the total value of the production fell to \$15,968,000, whereas in 1909 it had reached the figure of \$18,168,000. This great fall is attributed particularly to the scant amount of material used in the skirts now fashionable, together with the suppression of the lining and the petticoat.

which she has real need and which her purse affords.

Take only the devices which are operated by gas and electricity. The list of these is very long and includes many forms of chafing dishes, toasters, hot plates, percolators, electric toasters, washing machines, etc., all most excellent. A trip to a house furnishing store basement or a close scrutiny of the current magazine pages is tremendously educative to a woman.

But even if a woman has the finest tools or newest devices to help her she must plan for and arrange her tasks in a very definite manner. She cannot get the greatest worth from the most perfect tool unless she has planned the right time to use it in relation to other tasks.

NOVELTIES IN FUR EXPECTED

Chinchilla squirrel regarded as a success

FOR several seasons there has been little change in the modish fur coat and little that was really new in small furs; but there is a feeling this season that there will be many novelties, and the dealers and buyers talk of unusually attractive things that are to be shown a little later.

Of novelty furs there is so far little evidence, but one of the furrier's achievements which may be regarded in the light of a distinct success is the chinchilla squirrel, says a New York Sun writer. This is a gray squirrel so treated and tipped that it has the softness and much of the silvery coloring of chinchilla, and it seems safe to think that it will have a very considerable success. The French designers of small furs are sending over charming sets in this fur combined with gray silk or velvet or used alone, and it is also being used on coats and frocks, though it is not cheap enough to be used lavishly by the crowd or to be readily commended. One good set of chinchilla squirrel was so sewed that diagonal lines of white crossed the fluffy, silver gray surface of muff and cravat. The muff was huge, as are all the modish muffs, and had a lining of gray chiffon and big, soft puffs of gray velvet for trimming. The cravat was a small one, with a knot of gray velvet and three gray ball buttons at its point of fastening.

Black and white furs are as popular as ever, and there are many very original models in ermine and black silk or velvet, in white and black fox, in broad-tail or caracul, ermine, etc.

Muffs are of many shapes, but invariably of large size, some of the fox muffs being actually enormous. The bag shaped muff of ermine is one of the new things, and has pockets inside the flaps, while a wadded shelter for the hands is at the top. In ermine and associated with the chic little cravat of ermine and black

silk it is handsome, but the shape is really not so attractive as the more generally used soft, flat pillow muff.

Fox of all kinds is, as usual, a great favorite. The rarer kinds, such as silver fox, are so high priced that they are out of the question for most women, but there are other varieties almost as beautiful though not so rare. Sitka fox tipped to look like silver fox is extremely handsome.

Fur coats are on view in all the familiar shapes of last season, but among the imported models there are some new things, and probably as the season advances there will be many others. One hears a good deal about experiments with half length fur coats and boleros and Russian and director's cuts, but after all the fanciful fur coat is the extravagance of the few and the average woman when she spends the money for a good fur coat wants something that will be serviceable for many seasons and buys conservatively. Mole skin, which became one of the most popular coat furs last winter, seems headed for another successful season, and those who bought fearing that the fur might be merely the fad of a single season will have reason to congratulate themselves. Mole is to be very popular for small furs too and for scarfs of the enveloping kind that can hardly be classed as "small."

The beautiful and unusual sewing of the small moleskins affords the furriers opportunity for exercise of their skill and gives delightful shadings of tone.

Long draped coats of fine caracul are numerous, the drapery being disposed in long clinging lines and, thanks to the suppleness of the fur, having no hint of awkwardness.

Some roll collars on the "Dauphin" and "Medici" orders are used on imported coats, and there are short coats with delectable waistcoats of satin, corded silk, velvet, etc., or with heavily embroidered velvet girdles.

BOARDING SCHOOL WARDROBE

Things a girl will need anywhere

MOTHERS of young daughters who are going away to boarding school this autumn if they possess the talent for buying, have, no doubt, already purchased shoes, stockings and underwear. Gowns, hats and coats are doubtless more interesting to the young women who are to wear them than the preliminary purchases. In deciding what sort of clothes and how many a girl will need the character of the school must be considered.

Any girl at any school will need at least two school frocks, one-piece affairs, easy to put on and fasten, says the New York Sun. These should be of some soft, dark material that will not soon lose its freshness. Dark blue dresses made with sheer white guimpes or with the Dutch collar and deep turned-back cuffs of embroidered scalloped linen promise to be popular for school.

The Russian blouse suit, particularly smart in dark blue, will figure in the boarding school wardrobe of several girls who are being fitted out at an exclusive juvenile shop. If the plain blue effect appears too somber, pippings, braids, buttons or cravats of bright satin or silk can be added. Blues and browns are found to be far more becoming to the average girl than almost any other colors. It is an unwise mother indeed who fits her daughter out with queer purples and greens.

It is not too much to provide the daughter with two or three little simple evening dresses of white, pink or blue and made of a soft unobtrusive material. In most schools the pupils are expected

to make a toilet for the evening meal and these pretty frocks are given good use. For the party dress fascinating little gowns of tulle, lace, net or chiffon, trimmed with rosettes and ribbons, can be bought reasonably, and they are apt to prove more stylish and becoming than the results turned out of the average dressmaker's shop.

Besides the school dresses one cloth suit at least will be needed, and this can be got ready made. Few mothers care to pay the price of a fashionable tailor for a suit for a growing daughter. A dressy suit of velvet or velveteen made on the Russian model and completed with rich collar and cuffs of flat lace might constitute the only suit when one-piece dresses and a big top coat are used for general wear. With the cloth or tweed suit one or two dressy blouses of chiffon or messaline in the same color will be needed, and also some becoming high neck long sleeve white blouses of wash material.

A long loose coat of a heavy double faced cloth, with a becoming collar and good looking bone buttons, is a welcome, almost necessary addition to the wardrobe of any girl who does not already possess a roomy fur coat.

Three hats, a soft felt for daily walks, skating, etc., some smart, small affair for downtown wear and a larger and more elaborate chapeau for formal occasions will be a sufficient supply of millinery.

A warm, yet rather light colored pretty bathrobe should not be overlooked in the planning, and a well cut raincoat can be the source of considerable pleasure and comfort to a girl.

FURNISHING A HALL BEDROOM

One may be made comfortable and attractive

THE hall bedroom responds as readily to the individuality of the occupant and the expenditure of effort as a room of much greater size. It can be made decidedly comfortable and attractive.

Take a hall room in a rooming house as an example. Although seemingly hopeless, a careful consideration of its needs has transformed it into a delightful combination sitting room and bedroom.

The wall covering is the usual patterned sort found in a boarding house, where the question of long service and hard knocks bars the use of plain tints. An ivory white enamel was decided upon for the woodwork because of the readiness with which it harmonizes with any scheme of furnishing. The resultant effect was a fresh cleanliness charming to behold.

The chiffonier is placed close to the window, so that adequate light can be had for making one's toilet, the position of the couch bed insures proper light for reading by night or by day, and the easy chair, conveniently stationed between the lamp and the window gives a comfortable place for sewing or for the enjoyment of a book.

The dainty charm of the window hanging deserves a word of commendation. It is made of scrim, printed in a pretty, distinct pattern. Eight yards were required and it cost 20 cents a yard. This material is to be had in a wide variety of colors and designs, prices ranging

from 20 cents to 75 cents a yard. For such a purpose the conventional design is preferable as it is less ornate and harmonizes more readily with the average decorative scheme. Scrim launders well, a fact which adds the quality of practicability to that of effectiveness.

The importance of little things is nowhere more in evidence than in the successful decoration of a small room, says the New York Tribune. The truth of this is evidenced in this room by the few good toilet articles, simply arranged, the neat book rack, which affords protection from too much handling of one's favorite volumes, as well as preventing them from being accidentally knocked off the desk, and the severely plain but pretty lamp, which is decidedly in good taste and matches the mission furniture. The Bagdad couch cover, aided by inexpensive but good looking pillows, contributes much to the livableness and the charm of the room.

In the chiffonier mirror is caught a glimpse of a door leading into an adjoining room. As this was permanently closed it afforded a splendid opportunity for an improvised bookcase—made of boards enameled to match the woodwork.

The ideal thing, of course, is a hardwood floor and rugs, but this is not often possible. If it is practical there is no doubt that a solid color paper is more artistic for pictures and more restful to the occupant.



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Pearl Line Leaves No Cloud

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The Monitor

Is Welcomed in the Home

because from every point of view it is the newspaper which belongs in the home, no matter where that home may be. It belongs in any home because all its news, advertising and features are fit for any growing child to see. There is no crime, scandal or morbid reports or references in the Monitor. All its news is the real news of the world—what intelligent readers care and wish to know about current events at home and abroad. Whatever your needs may be, personal, household or otherwise, the Monitor advertising columns always offer you a good and safe opportunity to meet them. You can always feel when consulting the Monitor's advertising space that this newspaper is constantly watchful to keep its advertising columns as clean and honest as its news. The Monitor will not consider and does not want any advertiser but the one who offers honest and clean goods at honest and fair prices. Monitor readers are confident that they can rely on all the Monitor's contents because they have learned that this newspaper will not knowingly publish news, advertising or special articles which do not tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

HAT BAGS

A collapsible hat bag, which is just the thing to take when off for a vacation, where closet room is often limited, says the Pittsburgh Post.

A 20 inch circle of cardboard covered with some fancy material is the foundation. Either silk, lawn or a cotton print can be used and the bag may be a combination of plain and flowered goods of the same kind.

Three rows of material are sewed to the foundation, the first two being 4 in. wide, the last strip 18 in., which allows for the beading and casing. A draw string in the casing is the means of closing the bag.

Between the other strip a piece of bone in a narrow casing holds the bag out in circular form when it is drawn up. Cardboard standards fastened to the foundation are folded so that they, too, will be collapsible.

This box or bag can be packed flat, and when needed the standards are set up and the bag is drawn into shape and tied with the draw string.

PUDDING SAUCE

Mix six tablespoonfuls of sugar with half the quantity of boiling water, a small piece of butter and the rind and juice of a lemon. When thoroughly mixed add an egg well beaten.—Newark News.

FEWER PANS

Cooking in casseroles or other earthenware dishes is growing more popular each year, according to an exchange. It is indeed a saving of time, for the foodstuffs may be served in the dishes in which they are cooked, thus materially lessening the number of pots and pans to be washed. Among the most generally used cooking utensils of earthenware, aside from casseroles, are the pie plates, pudding dishes, shirred egg dishes, bakers, au gratin dishes, bean pot, marmite or bean pots with covers, teapots, hot water jugs, individual ramekins and custard cups.

PLACKET FINISH

To make the placket finish, take a straight piece of the material two inches wide and twice the length of the opening. Starting at the top of the right side and continuing up the left side, sew the piece to the edge of both gores, with an ordinary seam arranged to come on the right side. Crease the opposite edge of the facing and then fold the strip over the raw edges of the seam so that the creased side of the goods comes on a line with the stitching of the seam. Baste it in this position and make a second row of stitching to hold it in place one-eighth of an inch from the edge.—Washington Herald.

RIGHT TOOLS AND FORESIGHT

Important factors in best housekeeping

WRITING on the new housekeeping in the Ladies Home Journal, Mrs. Christine Frederick says:

The right tool, the tool that will do the work in the shortest time, is almost as important as are methods that will save time and labor. I say almost as important, because the right methods and working without waste motion are the more essential part of any efficiency progress. No matter how useful a labor-saving device may be, if a woman doesn't know how to work so that she can use that tool the right way, so that she can get the most out of that tool, the value of the device is lessened.

Too many women put too much emphasis on the tool and too little emphasis on themselves. If the woman is inefficient how can she use a tool except in an inefficient way. I believe that woman's liberation from drudgery in housework lies not so much in tools and devices as in her own improved advancement in methods of work.

Another reason why the tool is not so important as more efficient working methods is that while some women can afford a vacuum cleaner or an electric motor, or other excellent tools, thousands of women cannot afford these devices, even though they wish to use them. But any one of these thousands of wo-

men can reduce the drudgery of her work by better planning and more intelligent systematization and by observation and experiment with her work.

In improving my method of dish washing I did buy several tools to render the work more efficient. But the important thing after all was the way the dishes were handled, the position of the sink, the height of the sink, the method of sorting, etc.

Some will say that it is useless to reduce dish washing to a science, because there are mechanical dish-washers which will eventually replace all hand-washing. But how many families can afford such a device? I know I can't. Moreover no matter how perfect a mechanical labor-saver may be, human hands must bring the dishes to it, take them out, lay them away—in short, operate this device or any other; and whether the worker performs all the operations by hand or operates a machine, the principles of efficiency are here.

Still more important, the more deftly a woman handles her tool the better her work is planned.

Of course good, right tools have a very important place, and the market certainly affords ample choice of countless labor-saving devices and equipment. The housekeeper has only to choose those of

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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SEÑOR MONTERO Y TIRADO'S report on communications in central Peru recalls the fact that between the central and southern railroad systems of the republic there is only the gap from Huancaayo to Cuzco to fill out. It is a matter of some 500 miles, of which the shorter section, from Huancaayo to Ayacucho, 230 miles, is under construction now, leaving only the 270 miles from Ayacucho to Cuzco. As the former president of the Geographical Society of Lima points out, this section of the Pan-American railroad follows the direction of the Inca trail, perhaps the most famous highway in all South America, for by it the Inca conquered and ruled, the conquistadores looted the Inca's treasures and crushed his power, and the patriots finally drove out their Spanish masters when in 1824 Ayacucho saw the great debacle of Spanish colonial power in the defeat of the last viceroy, the obscure La Serna, by one of the brightest names in Latin history, General Sucre. With the completion of that gap, the Pan-American railroad south of Panama will be much more of a reality than it appears today, for by that time another short gap, between Uyuni and Tupiza, in southern Bolivia, will have been filled out, and the entire distance from Buenos Aires to Lima and Callao will be covered by railroad, with the exception of steamer connection on Lake Titicaca.

To come within the scope of the Pan-American railroad is a worthy crowning of the old Inca trail, but it will by no means signify its absorption. Indeed through the increased importance of that thickly-populated part of Peru that must come through railroad connection, the trail is destined to expand into a high road in order to satisfy the growing interests of the Indian population whose whole future as citizens of the Peruvian republic is dependent on the introduction of reforms and the spread of education, which can only come through improved means of communication. However large may loom the railroad problems of Peru from an international and an intercontinental point of view, it is the simple road, the mere trail in its gradual evolution, which is called upon to make possible the solution of that problem which is at the root of nearly all Latin-American civilization—the merging of the vast Indian element into the civilized, Spanish-speaking population. That this is fully realized in Peru there have been many signs of late and the course of the new administration will be watched with exceptional interest because it is headed by a man whose past activity is a splendid record of the constructiveness of his race, Don Guillermo Billinghurst.

SEÑOR MONTERO SAYS ROAD IMPROVEMENT PERU'S URGENT NEED

Former President of Geographical Society of Lima Has Just Returned From Extensive Trip in Interior

AN IMPORTANT LINK

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru.—In a communication to the government the former president of the Geographical Society of Lima, Señor M. G. Montero y Tirado, who has just returned from an extensive trip in the interior of the republic, calls attention to the urgent need for the improvement of roads. Señor Montero points out that while the coast is well served by steamship lines and the upper Amazon region by fluvial navigation, the entire central part of the republic, comprising the several chains of the Andes and the high plateaus, offers the most complicated problems of communication and transportation to be found anywhere, and the solution of which has not been carried much beyond the splendid road of the Incas, despite wonderful achievements in isolated railroad construction.

Señor Montero therefore urges the linking up of those lines, especially in the direction indicated by the Inca road which the engineers have been following in making the trace of the future Pan-American railroad, but the burden of his communication is the reconstruction of old roads and the building of new ones, supplementing the railroad lines. Especially is he in favor of an immediate start being made on the reconstruction of that part of the road which connects Huancaayo with Cuzco, the two railroads north and south, and for which the surveys have been completed on the basis of the appropriations passed during the last two years, while nothing has yet been done to carry out the actual work.

TRADE NOTES

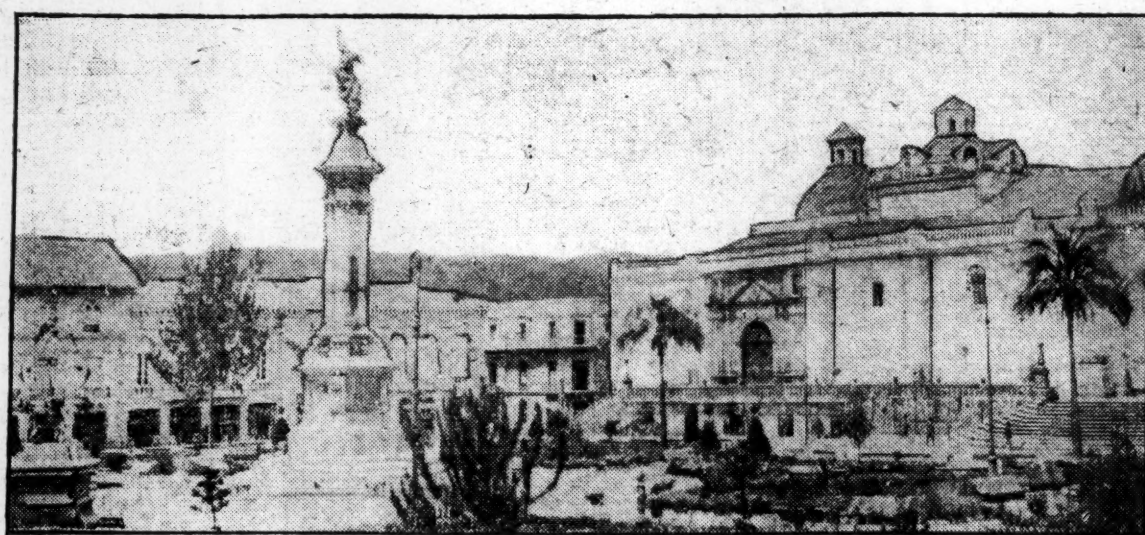
(Special to the Monitor)
SAO PAULO, Brazil.—A steam navigation company is being organized in this capital for service between Santos and Rio de Janeiro only. Six fast steamers have been ordered of 1000 tons each, equipped with modern conveniences. The capital of the company is 2000 centos—over \$1,000,000—of which half has been subscribed so far.

The Japanese commission that is touring the state is on the way to Igape in order to visit the large Japanese settlement in the Ribeira zone.

PARA, Brazil.—According to reports received from Rio de Janeiro, the attorney-general has reached a definite conclusion in the matter of the claim submitted by the Commercial Association of this port against the action of the government of the state of Manaus in compelling steamers plying on the Amazon river and affluents between here and the territory of Acre to stop at the port of Manaus. The attorney-general is taking steps toward

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ECUADOR NEVER BEFORE HAD SO MUCH AT STAKE AS SHE HAS TODAY



One of Quito's handsome squares, Plaza Mayor, in which are the cathedral, town hall and palaces of the President of the republic and the archbishop

Opinion Prevails That New President, General Plaza, Will Have His Statecraft Put to the Utmost Test

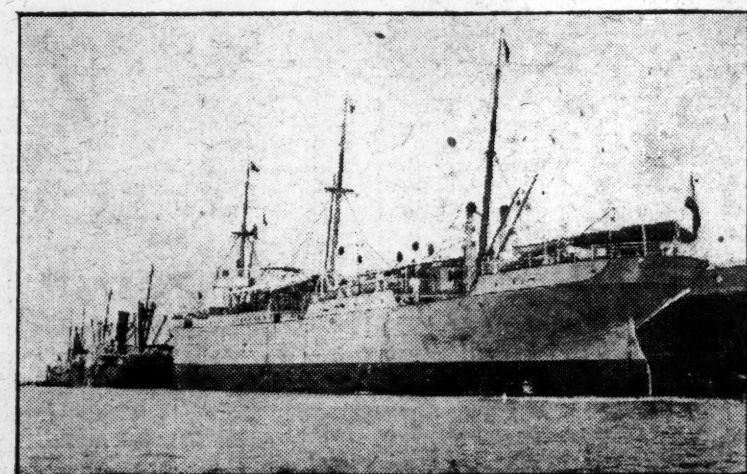
BOUNDARY CLAIMS

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador.—On Aug. 18 the Congress of Ecuador declared Gen. Leonidas Plaza Gutiérrez elected President of the republic by 88,000 votes to take possession of the presidential chair on Aug. 31. It is not the first time that General Plaza has been placed at the helm; that was some 10 years ago, at a time when the civil war of 1890 to 1902 in the neighboring republic of Colombia had created a difficult situation in this country, requiring exceptional firmness and sagacity.



GEN. LEONIDAS PLAZA
Head of republic of Ecuador, who has just taken the presidential chair

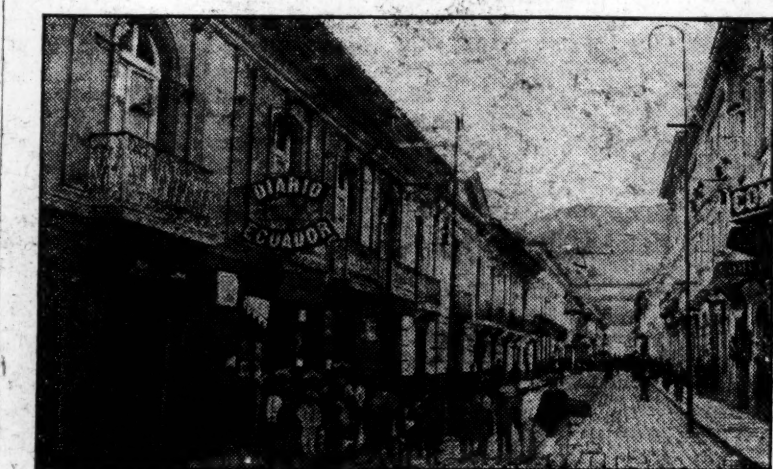
MOTOR BOAT CHRISTIAN X. IS NOTABLE FOR HER SIZE



Christian X., at Vera Cruz, Mex., on her maiden voyage across Atlantic—Twin screw vessel, 370 feet long

(Special to the Monitor)
VERA CRUZ, Mex.—The Christian X., which arrived here recently, is the largest motor boat ever seen in these waters. She is a steel, twin-screw vessel, built by Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen for the Danish West Asiatic Company, but was sold to the Hamburg-America line and this is her maiden voyage.

She has three masts, and is furnished with two sets of four-stroke cycle single-acting Diesel gas engines, each with eight cylinders, giving together 2500 indicated horse power, at about 140 revolutions per minute per propeller. The actual fuel consumption is 10 tons of fuel oil



Carrera de Venezuela, principal street in Quito, Ecuador's capital, situated 9350 feet above the sea

city. His administration at that time was recognized as contrasting favorably with that of his predecessor, Gen. Eloy Alfaro, a circumstance which is recalled as curious, since his presidency has grown out of the closing events in the career of that same Eloy Alfaro and the tragic outcome of the last revolution.

It is admitted that scarcely ever in all her history did Ecuador have so much at stake as she is in such need of a strong and able government as today if she is to have an independent future. The realization of this seems to restrain even the most violent opponents of the new executive and his bitterest enemies, who accuse him of atrocious crimes, for neither the proclamation issued last July in Panama City, by Omeles Alfaro, calling to arms his friends in Ecuador and Colombia, that is, "all the radicals who do not bend their knees before the altars of Rome or eat at the tyrant's table," nor the "montoneras" attributed to various army officials and to Don Carlos Andrade, brother to the late victim of a so-called barracks outbreak, Gen. Julio Andrade, have succeeded in plunging the country into another revolution. Ecuador, like Colombia and Venezuela, is reading the signs of the time.

To three fourths of the people of Ecuador, representing the Conservative party and the popular wing of the Liberals, the Alfariista Radicals, there is a cloud over

the country on account of the massacre of the revolutionary generals Alfaro and Montero last January and the dark deed of March 5 that removed General Plaza's rival, Gen. Don Julio Andrade. The country has been following with deep concern the official inquiry into the circumstances of the tragedy and the comments on the verdict declaring it an accident are many. The details of that last tempestuous interview between Generals Andrade and Plaza, in the presence of acting President Freile Zaldumbide and War Minister Navarro in the presidential palace in this capital on that fatal March 5, are among the most dramatic in the history of Latin America.

From an international point of view, it is generally agreed that a rapprochement with Peru is to take the place of the entente with Colombia; and recent developments seem to confirm this view, which is largely based on General Plaza's past utterances and his attitude toward Colombia, notwithstanding that he never allowed his personal views to interfere with matters of neutrality or reasons of state. That it might also mean a cooling-off in the relations with Chile is not regarded as likely in view of the renewal of efforts made in behalf of a reconciliation between that republic and Peru.

As General Plaza's name is prominently identified with those early negotiations over the Peruvian boundary dispute, which were of a juridical character and led to the investigation by a commission of the borderland in dispute, the hope is expressed that this country may not, after all, fare as badly in the matter of its already vastly reduced share of the upper Amazon region as the advance of both Peru and Colombia into Ecuador's hinterland indicated.

Though the government policy in regard to the building of roads and the development of fluvial navigation is awaited with keen interest, it is the relations of the United States and the kindred problems of the Guayaquil & Quito railway, the sanitation of the port of Guayaquil, the future status of the Galapagos islands and the urgently needed loan that preoccupy public opinion chiefly. The bids for the sanitation of Guayaquil are coming up shortly, and popular opposition to the American propositions is foreseen. It is the consensus of opinion that General Plaza's election is about to put his mettle and his statecraft to a test such as fell to the lot of scarcely one of his predecessors, and of few of the long line of Spanish-American chiefs.

BOLIVIAN OFFICIALS CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—In the preliminary session of the Chamber of Deputies Don Jose Carrasco was elected president of the chamber, with Don Zenon Oris vice-president and Don Tomas Caso and Don Victor Forest secretaries.



Latin-American Concessions for public utilities
Financed by Bankers Trust Building NEW YORK

PARTY REORGANIZING BEGUN IN PARAGUAY ON PROGRESSIVE BASIS

Bill Offered in Congress for Amnesty for Political Offenses and Those of a Purely Military Character

RADICAL CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)
ASUNCION, Paraguay.—What is regarded as the beginning of party reorganization on a basis of constructive programs after the prolonged civil war took place recently with reference to the Democratic or Civico, the Colorado, and the Jarista liberals. The Democratic leaders held a meeting in the house of Don Pedro Caballero where a special commission was appointed for the purpose of making a complete census of the members of the Civico party throughout the republic, and also for getting in touch with all those needing legal and financial help. The Jaristas are publishing a manifesto with their political program, while the Colorados are also exchanging views on the reorganization of the party and the election of a new head.

Senator Dr. Sosa has presented to Congress a bill covering full amnesty for political offenses and those of a purely military character up to the end of the civil war. The bill calls for the formation of a certain number of commissions determined by the executive and composed of one member of the dominant party and two belonging to the opposition who will proceed to a number of border points in order to negotiate for the return of the Paraguayan exiles.

It is advocated that the military headquarters of the republic, both of the army and navy, be transferred from Pilar to Paraguay, as being nearer the capital. Radical changes in the military administration of the country are in sight, as a result of the experience made during the last revolution.

GEN. RIVERA SHOWS MILITARY VALUE OF TRANS-ANDINE ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Considerable interest is aroused here by the articles appearing in the Chilean press on the subject of the military aspect of the Antofagasta-Salta Trans-Andine railroad project, which here is judged from an economic point of view. It is especially a recent article from the pen of Gen.

PORTRAIT OF GERMAN EMPEROR IS GIVEN TO BRAZILIAN MINISTER

Many High Officials at the Presentation Ceremony in the Itamaraty Palace, an Event Dpubly Gratifying

HONOR TO COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—An event that attracted widespread attention and caused the utmost satisfaction in official and social circles took place the other day when the German minister, Dr. Michaelis, presented the foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, with the portrait and autograph of the German Emperor, in a richly ornamented frame with the imperial arms. The ceremony took place at the Itamaraty palace, the diplomat being accompanied by the entire staff of the legation and the German consul-general, Dr. Lauro Muller was awaiting them at the palace surrounded by the sub-secretary of state, Dr. Eneas Martins, the director-general of the foreign office, Sr. Frederico de Carvalho, Brazilian minister to Japan, Sr. Goncalves Pereira, Sr. Barros Moreira, Brazilian minister to Ecuador, Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro and Arthur Briggs, chiefs of departments, and Senior Paul Fonseca, Brazilian consul-general in Paris.

In his address the German minister said that the Emperor in sending his portrait intended to give Dr. Muller a souvenir of his trip to Berlin, as a token of his high regard and esteem. Dr. Lauro Muller replied in terms of profound appreciation of the honor shown him and his country. The German officials accompanying the minister, Dr. Weber, secretary of legation; Lieutenant Brunner, military attaché, and Herr Murtenthaler, the consul-general, were entertained at lunch by Dr. Muller.

Boonen Rivera in a leading paper that is much commented on. The article starts from the premise that a war between the Argentine Republic and Chile is much less likely than a war with a naval power and points out that in the latter case a railroad connecting northern Chile with northern Argentina would be of the utmost value for transporting supplies to the troops stationed in the nitrate region making them independent of their communications with southern Chile and relieving the longitudinal railroad of congestion.

While it is not doubted that the naval power referred to could be any other than Peru it is asked whether the relations between Chile and Argentina could ever become close enough to warrant the assumption of Argentine friendliness in the case of a war with Peru and a break in the traditional relations between Argentina and the latter republic.

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national Coast- and Gov. Cobb.
wise service).
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Provinces (Inter- 10:00 A. M. from Cen-
national Direct —S. S. Gov. Dingley
service).
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Cymric, Oct. 8, 8:30 A. M.; Nov. 5, Dec. 3
*One class cabin (11.) steamer \$52.50 up.
Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean
Cretic, Sept. 14, 12 noon; Camperdown, Sept. 28
LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11.) service, \$50 upward.
Canadian, Sept. 14, 12 noon, Oct. 19
Bohemian, Sept. 28, 11 A. M., Nov. 2
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

TRAVEL Cunard Line

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LACONIA, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
FRANCIGNIA, Oct. 1, 2 P. M.
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
LUSITANIA, Sept. 18
*CABONIA, Sept. 21
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HOUSEWORK GIRLS (50), call 2-11-11, M. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

HOUSEWORK GIRLS, city and suburbs, call 2-6 p. m. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester; \$4. call 2-11-11, M. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

HOUSEWORK, in Rhode Island, call 2-11-11, M. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

HOUSEWORK, private family in Cambridge, \$4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

IRONER, first-class woman, in Fenway, week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

KITCHEN WOMAN, in cafe in city, call 2-11-11, M. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

KITCHEN GIRL, in city, \$3 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY HELP, in Brighton Heights, \$4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY, in Dorchester, \$4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, in state institution \$18 month, board, room and call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, in city institution \$18 month, board, room and call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, in hotel in Hull, \$18 month, board, room and call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, \$14 month, board, room and some mangle work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, city institution, \$10 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, in city hotel, \$18 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

LAUNDRESS, in city restaurant, \$5.25 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MAID wanted—Competent girl for general housework, small family. MRS. ST. GEORGE, 120 Walnut, Woburn, Mass. 12

MAID—Wanted an experienced general housework, \$4.00 per week, four references required. Address MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 12

MAID—Wanted young girl to assist with general housework in a quiet, comfortable home; must be neat and obliging. MRS. MONT, Mass. 120 Bedford st., Boston. 12

MAID wanted for general housework and children; good wages to willing capable girl. MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass. 12

MAID—Protestant; ancestry and second maid wanted. F. D. AMSLOW, 20 Sumner st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2348-5. 12

MAID—Wanted for general housework in North Portland, Tel. Newbury, 2000 Newbury st., Newbury, Mass. 12

MRS. W. S. SMITH, 417 Newtonville, Mass. 12

MAID—Wanted, capable, reliable, neat, general housework girl to Jan. 15; best wages; no laundry; good home for right person. MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 12

MAID—Wanted, Protestant or colored, neat, experienced and reliable. References required. MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 12

MAID—French family. To give good wages and provide a pleasant home for a Protestant girl who can do general housework at leisure time gladly allowed; Nova Scotia or Sweden preferred. Address MRS. JAVEN, Conn. 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn. 12

MAID—Wanted, capable woman or girl to do general housework, \$4.00 per week. HARRISON, 297 Farmington st., North Andover, Mass. 12

MAID WANTED—Capable Protestant general maid; 3 in family; apartment; must be good cook and waitress; no washing or ironing. Address MRS. J. BEACON st., Boston; Tel. B. R. 12

MAID (Protestant) wanted for general housework in village; four adults in family; Scandinavian or Finn preferred; references desired. MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 12

MAID wanted for general housework and care of children; good wages; capable Protestant girl. MRS. C. F. DITCH, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 12

MAID for general housework, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., family 3 adults. MRS. W. E. HILDE, 67 Tonawanda st., Boston. 12

MAID—Girl or woman wanted for general housework in family in Sharon, Mass. MRS. W. HOSMER, Sharon, Mass. 12

MAID—Experienced girl wanted for general housework, \$4.00 per week, board and cook and laundry; wages \$5. MRS. H. APPLETON JR., 105 Alpine st., Boston. 12

MAID wanted for general housework in small family. MRS. W. H. ATWOOD, 18 Brighton av., Brighton, Mass.; Tel. 453-1. 12

MAKES (millinery) wanted in city \$7-10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MAKES and SORTER, in Roxbury; \$7-10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MAKES TO EMPLOY, in city; \$4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MILLWORK, in N. H.; knit goods; \$4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MILLINERY—Experienced for high class millinery at MRS. B. B. BROWN, 7 Temple pl., room 64, Boston. 12

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MILLINERY APPRENTICES, Protestant, wanted by able learning. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; care of a small child and light housework; references; most home and kindest treatment; MRS. EDW. C. PAGE, Acton, Mass. 12

NOON WAITRESS wanted; \$3 weekly; 11-15 BRATTLE SQ. LUNCH, 161 Brattle st., Boston. 12

NUMBERER, experienced, wanted in city; all pay good price to right party. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

NURSERYMAID wanted, care of 3 children, \$7 per week; also, girl, \$6 a week; same family. Apply Monday or Tuesday, 10-12, 1000 Beacon st., Boston. 12

OFFICE GIRL—in Roxbury; \$3 wk. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

OFFICE WORK (asst. bookkeeper) in a large Boston firm. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

OPERATE COMPTONER, in city; \$4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

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LAUNDRESS. Protestant, wanted 3 a week. **MRS. H. P. TAYLOR,** 3041 W. 14th St., Brooklyn.

MAID—Strong, willing girl wanted for housework, washing, cooking wages \$15 to commence. **MRS. CLARE L. LAMAS,** 1790 Walton av., Bronx, N. York.

MAID—Wanted, girl for general housework; good plain cook; no laundry; man preferred, but not essential; references given. Apply to **JOHN J. OWSLEY,** 12 Hanscom av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MAID—Wanted, experienced general housework girl; 3 in family. **HENRY YON,** 752 W. 7th st., Plainfield, N. J.

MILLINER AND IMPROVERS want good copy; steady position. Apply to **HENRY J. MILLINER,** 5th av. and 4th st., New York City.

TYPIST-WANTED. young girl for typewriting. **MRS. A. C. PALMER.** E. 10th St., New York.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to assist in the return for instruction in design china painting. **ANNIE E. ROGETS,** Clyde St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT. Scotch, 9 years' experience, desires position anywhere; capable of taking charge; will work evenings vicinity of New York. **W. P. MOON** 1000 10th St., New York.

BUILDING MATERIALS. one year's experience, wants position as agent or manager; employed; good reasons for change; good references. **GROVER C. JOHNSON** 701 Mayne Memorial Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

CARPENTER—Experienced young wants steady work; central states preferred. **CLYDE C. GIER**, 71 Park av., Rochester, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Temperate, industrious young man wishes position in or near New York City. **WILLIAM J. KELLOGG**, 214 Central av., Passaic, N. J.

CLERICAL work wanted by experienced young man; references. **ELMER E. TOLSON**, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOK—Good plain cook, reliable temperate, 7 years' experience institution and hotels, wishes position; references. **WILLIAM J. KELLOGG**, 1636 Landow st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUG CLERK—Young man with 3 years' experience desires steady position; references. **WILLIAM J. KELLOGG**, 92 North 10th St., Rochester, N. Y.

ENGINEER, licensed, experienced

GARDENER, Corliss and sidewalk repair, painting and plumbing, water, gas and electric. **CLARK BROWN**, 355 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINEER wants position; has 15 years' experience as chief in charge of chief in large plants and is capable of doing any work. **F. MORRISON**, 740 Argyle rd., Flatb. N. Y.

GARDENER, experienced with horses and fruit growing, married, desires position anywhere; permanent. **PETER FLETCHER**, Sodus, N. Y.

GARDENER, experienced and knowledge of horses and fruit, desires steady position, anywhere. **ELMER TOWNSEND**, Sodus, New York.

GARDENER, (married), wishes position as a gardener in a large house and all work pertaining to gentleman's place. **KUNEN**, Gulf Mills, Conshohocken, Pa.

HOTEL MANAGER wants hotel and restaurant work. References available. Write to: **JOSEPH REYNOLD**, Bartram av., Atlantic City, N. J.

JANITOR-HOUSEMAN wishes post apply. Letter only, either **NIBKUN** or **W. C. Fathrine**, Philadelphia.

MAN of some education is desirous work on extensive farm; could help children in winter with their studies. **WELLMANN**, 116 W. 26th st., New York city.

MAN, temperate, industrious, wants employment of any kind in Newark or vicinity. **JOHN W. OGDEN**, 48 Second 11th st., East Orange, N. J.

MANAGER-Situation wanted as manager metal novelties manufacture; 20 years experience. References. **JOHN W. SCHENKER**, 611 Blackburn Sewickley, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVE—Ambitious, energetic, responsible, energetic manager, over 10 years with one concern in various offices of responsibility; excellent ability to handle detail; excellent posture as an assistant to busy man; salary posted as \$30,000. **STONER, 26** Fitch, Brooklyn, N.Y.

make his home in Budapest, Hungary wishes to act as representative for big business in all Balkan states, Austria and all Balkan states; has thorough knowledge of Austrian-Hungarian countries, languages and business conditions. Address: **ALBERT G. SCHWAB**, 100 5th St. New York, or Leo Mastny, Chenger, Uten 7, 4 Emelet Asto 1. Budapest, Hungary.

SHORT ORDER COOK, experienced, desires permanent position with reliable concern. **JAMES BRADY**, 92 North Robertson St. 3.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, well educated young man years' experience, desires permanent position with reliable concern. Attends school 3 consecutive hours daily either morning or afternoon. **C. B. SMITH**, W. 10th St. 10.

STENOGRAPHER, 47 years with

tion of trust as stenographer or secretary full time considered: E. American (20); W. American (20); E. A. BAILY, 32 1/2 E. 10th St., New York.

STEWART (40, married), 45% assistant steward in New York club, speaks French, German, English, good references; E. American (20); E. A. GOTTFRIED TARGLER, 401 E. 63rd St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), Spanish, English, French, bookkeeper and correspondent, seeks position in an office; good references; excellent penman; moderate salary; J. VALLOS, 901 W. 130th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with architect, with opportunity to learn. FLO. C. GIERK, 71 Park av., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (26), single, clean-minded, intelligent, energetic, good references; E. American (20); E. A. GOTTFRIED TARGLER, 401 E. 63rd St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (17), wishes position w opportunity of advancement; order clerk experience. **HERMAN SOLOWITCH, 348 H** sey st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Refined, middle-aged Am erican woman desires position in apartm nt hotel to take charge of linen, darn, m, & alterations. References given. **WILLIAM** appreciated in New York or Brooklyn. **dress MRS. E. D. FERNALD, 134 Clin** st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTENDANT, trained, wishes positio n as nurse, or in hospital, or in private

ences. RUTH NORMAN, 288 East 14
st., New York.

ATTENDANT, trained, middle-aged, ca-
pable housekeeper or useful companion.
Highest references. HANNA HUBER,
West 86th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable of t-
aking charge of office, wishes position in
reliable house; best credentials furnish-
ed. ESTHER BLUMENTHAL, 192 Clarem-
ont, New York.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a re-
presentative will call on you to
discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or
more insertions, 10c a line. No
advertisement taken for less than
three lines

EDUCATIONAL



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants,
Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers,
with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

New located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most
desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and
supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.
Courses—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial
course, Civil Service course, Commercial course, etc.
Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress,
with cheerful and attractive surroundings.
Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed in-
formation of terms and conditions by mail. Nov. 1912.
H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

STUDY EVENINGS, School Now Open at

FRANKLIN ACADEMY

136 BOYLSTON STREET
\$1 a week pays for thorough training in
SHORTHAND AND WRITING
Secure a seat before all are taken.

STORES AND OFFICES

A FINE STORE

On Boylston st., near Arlington st., ex-
tends two stories in the air; splendid
view window; rent reasonable. Apply
ANTIQUE SHOP, 338 Boylston st., Boston.
Phone B. 900.

EDUCATIONAL



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants,
Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers,
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tends two stories in the air; splendid
view window; rent reasonable. Apply
ANTIQUE SHOP, 338 Boylston st., Boston.
Phone B. 900.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST AWAY from ALL the
noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern
conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

APARTMENTS TO LET

COOLIDGE CORNER
TO LET—Attractive apartments, modern
conveniences, janitor, very desirable
location for professional and dwelling oc-
cupancy combined. Apply to FRANK H.
HOBBS, 30 Kilby st.

GAINSBORO ST., 79, Suite 2—Ap-
artment of 7 rooms and bath, c. h. w. all
modern improvements. B. B. 4843-R.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROSE GUTMAN
COUNSELOR AT LAW
15 Broadway, Phone Broad 6673, N. Y. City.

ELLIAM C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
MARTIN & SHERLOCK
843 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good
non-resident clients by publishing their
professional cards in this column.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating.
Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Cityplace
ave., Chicago, Ill., Phone North 1635.

HOTELS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

An Exceptional Opportunity
to ambitious, energetic men with small cap-
ital in each state, secure general agents for
the sale of the highest grade bellevue hand
vacuum carpet cleaner on the market; easy
selling; representative may reasonably ex-
pect to clear \$1000.00 up per month; state
right free to man big enough to handle it.
Write today for particulars and territory
you can handle. YAKLEY MANUFACTUR-
ING CO., 32 N. Morgan st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS
HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, Suite 2—
Newly furnished rooms; business people
preferred. Tel. B. 4018-R.

BOARD AND ROOMS

YOUNG WOMEN—ATTENTION
Young women coming to Boston to work
or study will do well to consult the
Franklin Square House before placing
themselves for the winter. Safe, comfort-
able, warm, ample liberty and prices rea-
sonable—many social advantages. For in-
formation, write MISS CASTLETON, 8 WAN-
SUN St., or call at the house any time.
11 E. Newton st., Boston.

WANTED
Someone to take mortgage on farm near
Boston and receive home in family for
interest. Z. 13, Monitor office.

BOARD & ROOMS—PENNSYLVANIA

MERION, PA.—Large rooms, excellent
table, private family, pleasant sur-
roundings. Address Box 43, Merion, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

GLENNFERN COTTAGE, LAKE ON-
TARIO SHORE, NEAR ROCHESTER, an
ideal spot for rest and pleasure; beau-
tifully situated on the shore of Lake
Ontario, with fine view of the city, bath-
ing, lawn tennis, etc.; September and
October the finest season of the year; no
children; reasonable. Address C. W.
VREDEBURG, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE sacrifice sale—Pierce Ar-
row limousine, Pierce Arrow touring car,
Packard, Stevens Duryea, Pope Hartford,
Dodge, Moore, 367 Newbury st., Boston.

STODDARD-DAYTON, 7 pass. touring
car, excellent condition, always operat-
ing by experienced chauffeur; price \$800. A. C.
FRENCH, Tel. OX. 2523, Trent, 1884-J.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

Special for the remainder of the week:
Manufacturers' Seconds, Chocolates 25c
Fancy boxes at one-half price. Boxes
slightly soiled. Chocolates O. K.
Special Peppermints
Noblesse or Peanut Butter
Chips
Old Fashion Chocolates, worth 25c,
for 20c
Our Sunday special, regular 60c
goods for 39c
Saturday Special, best
Best Granulated Sugar to Purchasers
of 25c or over at 19c
Every Day Special, assorted cho-
colates 23c
81 PORTLAND STREET

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Forewoman
and
Assistant Wanted

A large manufacturer in Boston
would consider applications for
either of above positions. Previous
experience in handling help desirable
but not necessary. Applications
must state full particulars as to
age, qualifications and experience
and will be treated confidentially.
Address X-13, Monitor Office, Bos-
ton.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MATTHEWS
WANTS
YOUR HEAD

Registered Dec. 5, 1904, U. S. Patent Office
ALFRED MATTHEWS, Matter, St. Louis

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MARION TYLER

Voice Training, Developing and Interpre-
tation. Also Voice Training for Dra-
ma. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drex. 5681, Chicago

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE and small furnished rooms, all
conveniences, 3 minutes from 137th st. sub-
way. 614 W. 138th st.

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO AD-
VERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted
free and persons interested must exer-
cise discretion in all correspondence
concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CARE of an apartment or house wanted
in New York city or vicinity while family
are away for the winter. CARRIE E.
FYLES, 40 W. 40th st., New York city.

CLERICAL—Young lady wishes clerical
position, or as operator of small switch-
board. LORETTA B. RICHMOND, 125
West 98th st., New York city.

COMPANION—Young college graduate
wishes position as companion to lady or
child. LAURA V. MACKENZIE, Blossburg,
Pa.

COMPANION—Middle-aged lady wishes
position as companion, housekeeper or
chaperone. References: Mrs. M. E.
FADSWORTH, Good Ground (L. I.),
N. Y.

COMPANION—Lady of experience and
culture desired as companion, traveling
companion or mother's helper. Ad-
dress MISS L. M. SCOTT, 1323 N. Broad
st., Philadelphia.

COMPANION—Refined woman, educated,
wishes to give home in Hartford, Conn.,
services about 10 miles from city. Ad-
dressing housekeeper; boarding house ex-
perience. CLARA DAVIS, 3716 Warren st.,
Philadelphia.

CONTRALTO wishes church position, in
Brooklyn, New York, or vicinity of New-
ark. Mrs. I. E. ELLIS, 15 So. Prospect
st., South Orange, N. J.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' suc-
cessful experience, desires work by the
day, cutting, fitting and remodeling. Re-
ference, Mrs. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st
st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, competent in all branches,
wishes employment. Mrs. CARMEN
KOPP, 210 W. 148th st., New York.

ELDERLY LADY (Protestant) wishes
position; exchange services for room and
board; small family; understands house-
keeping; reply by letter only. EMILY F.
KESSEL, 472 St. Nicholas av., New York.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable woman with
young daughter who is employed outside
wishes place for general housework. Oc-
t. 1; good references. G. SEARS, 30
Clinton av., Montclair, N. J. Phone
385-M.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants position
in city or country; capable of taking entire
charge of household; good manager. Mrs.
D. D. MUMFORD, 1000 East 35th st.,
New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Christian woman wishes
position as housekeeper; formerly trained
attendant. Address, giving full particulars,
MISS T. HARDING, R. D. 2, Johnstown,
N. Y.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at
home; open air drying. Mrs. H. E. SPEN-
SER, 61 W. 131st st., New York city.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wishes em-
ployment at home or out. BESSIE M.
THOMAS, 1808 S. Rosewood st., Philadel-
phia.

MAID wanted for general housework;
must be good cook. Mrs. E. S. KUHN,
418 N. Highland av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANAGERIAL POSITION by capable
business woman; competent bookkeeper;
good practical knowledge of fire insurance.
Mrs. A. M. HOLDEN, 15 W. 128th st.,
New York city.

NEAT YOUNG COLORED GIRL wishes
few hours work daily or washing at home.
BERTHA YOUNG, 2108 6th av., New York.

SECRETARY, 9 years' experience legal
and commercial work, desires position; \$20
per week. EMMA SCHULTZ, 14 W. 98th
st., New York.

SECRETARY (social or private)—Position
wanted by young lady of education
and refinement. EFFIE COPELAND, 10
West 98th st., New York.

TEACHER—Young woman, experienced,
wishes pupils in or near Pittsburgh; ap-
ply by letter. MISS MAY DONAHAY,
1718 Verner av., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, de-
sires good position; intelligent, capable of
responsibility; 9 years' business experience;
knowledge of double entry bookkeeping.
WENDOLIN BAXTER, 255 W. 58th st.,
New York city.

TUTOR—Smith College graduate and ex-
perienced teacher wishes employment as
tutor in college preparatory subjects or el-
ementary branches. MISS L. A. MEAD,
56 West 122nd st., New York city.

TUTOR—Smith College graduate and ex-
perienced teacher wishes employment as
tutor in college preparatory subjects or el-
ementary branches. MISS L. A. MEAD,
56 West 122nd st., New York city.

YOUNG WHITE WOMAN wanted to as-
sist with sewing or light housework 2 to 3
days weekly. MISS M. F. HOBBS, 3
W. 82nd st., New York city. Phone 2047
Riverside.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wants posi-
tion on poultry farm to learn care of same;
small salary while learning. MISS J. E.
McLEAN, Valentine, Neb.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position for
Monday and Tuesday to do washing and
ironing. Mrs. AMANDA OSTENDORF,
1230 First 120th st., New York city.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY to handle stock; opportunity
for advancement. SUTTON B. BEHR,
Fulton and Clinton sts., Chicago.

DRAFTSMEN—Several experienced men;
technical men preferred. Apply by letter
only. R. M. SMITH, 1802 E. 75th st.,
Cleveland, O.

HELPERS—Wanted—Capable married
couple, man gardener, wife housekeeper;
references; good home, wages. W. B. TEM-
PLE, 1001 E. 10th st., Minneapolis.

HOUSEHOLD GOOD—FACER wanted,
experienced; permanent position for right
man; state age and experience. Address
LANSING STORAGE CO., Lansing, Mich.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in country
near Chicago; man to milk and do farm
work; wife to assist with housework; re-
fer to middle-aged couple. J. M. DAVIS, 1322
Wabash av., Chicago.

MANAGER—Wanted, experienced man
to manage wholesale bakery; one who is
trustworthy and not afraid of work; state
salary expected. Address Mrs. N. A.
WATSON, 208 Chicago av., Minneapolis.

WOOD WORKERS WANTED—Two var-
ious kinds of cabinet work; good wages;
working machine hands; good wages;
steady work; married men only; no labor
union. Mr. J. H. WHEATON, 111
Philadelphia, Pa.

WORKMEN wishing to locate in middle-
west can obtain first-class wages and
employment in Millinery, Dressmaking,
or Rock Island, Ill., or Davenport or Bot-
tendorf, Ia. For further information ad-
dress: C. J. MALLORY, 1001 W. 12th
St., Chicago. Labor Bureau, Moline, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.) AND STENO-
GRAPHER wanted; state full particulars,
experience. H. L. ABADIE, 229 14th
Clinton st., Chicago.

COMPANION OR MAID wanted; advice
experience, also salary. Mrs. J. B. ELLIS,
201 E. Franklin av., Toledo, O.

GIRL WANTED for general housework,
fond of children, where nurserymaid is
kept; high wages; apartment; good home.
Mrs. J. B. BEARDSLEE, 1451 E. 50th st.,
Chicago; phone Kenwood 1545.

HELPERS WANTED—Capable married
couple, man gardener, wife housekeeper;
references; good home, wages. V. B. REED,
PLETON, Golf Lane, Wheaton, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for two wages;
personal interview desired. MISS H.
LENNETT, Des Plaines, Ill.

MAID or woman for housework; small
house and family; no washing; one who
appreciates good home, pleasant sur-
roundings. Mrs. W. E. ENGLAND, 7126
Lullia av., Chicago.

MAID wanted for general housework;
no washing; two children in family. Mrs.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, 1800 Winton st.,
Mayfield Heights, Cleveland, O.

MAID wanted, woman for general house-
work; no washing. R. E. TINKER, 2026
Park av., Chicago.

MAID wanted (Protestant); general
housework in Chicago; 7-room apartment;
no washing or ironing but must assist
in care of 2 little girls. Mrs. H. M.
COX, Box 214, Hinsdale, Ill. Phone Hins-
dale 22.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in country
near Chicago; man to milk and do farm
work; wife to assist with housework; re-
fer to middle-aged couple. J. M. DAVIS, 1322
Wabash av., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, good girl for general
housework; good position for competent
help. Mrs. LIDIA GILLICK, 1065 W. 15th
Park av., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, strong young girl to as-
sist with housework and child. D. W.
WILSON, 6228 Lexington av., Chicago.

MAIDS—Two good girls for general
housework; steady positions for competent
help. Mrs. MARY KERCHESER, 107
West Park av., Champaign, Ill.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted for
general housework; steady place for good,
competent help. Mrs. C. L. COKER, 5014
South Nell st., Champaign, Ill.

NURSERYMAID, competent, wanted to
look after young children; high wages;
right person. Mrs. J. B. BEARDSLEE,
1451 E. 50th st., Chicago; phone Kenwood
1545.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant,
country general grain business; thorough
experience not necessary but desired; Rem-
ington operator, neat appearance; accurate;
permanent if make good; state age, expe-
rience and salary wanted to start. ALLEY
GRAIN COMPANY, Mercer, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER and general office
work in monthly publication; one who can
eventually take charge of office; must pos-
sess executive ability and learn to rewrite
manuscript, compile articles from corre-
spondence and generally assist manager;
address by letter only. L. M. HALL, 3200
Monroe st., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, several
years' experience, desires position in city
or traveling; best references. F. R. AN-
DREWS, 450 Indiana av., Chicago.

ATTENDANT, companion, valet (38), de-
sires position; good salary; absolutely re-
liable; very best references. J. D. SYKES,
Heinberg, 107 West 143d st., New
York.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes posi-
tion in good private family; salary no ob-
ject. SILAS S. COE, 909 S. Halliburton
st., Kirtland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, experienced,
wishes position in Chicago or San An-
tonio, Tex., or on road; accustomed to sell
wholesale trade; could introduce line
in new territory or manage branch house;
good salary expected. E. H. ROSS, 205
North Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

DRESSMAKER (French), first-class, for-
merly with high-grade house, wishes em-
ployment in families; perfect fitting, evening
and formal gowns, and alterations; expe-
rience; best references. MME. MAROVIER,
3014 Prairie av., Chicago.

ENGINEER, with first-class license, best
of references, also experience in city
wishes position. J. W. TUTT, 1716 Bren-
nan st., Cincinnati, O.

FARM MANAGER—Practical farmer,
stock raiser and orchardist wishes posi-
tion to manage large farm or orchard, or
vice versa. Address: WM. L. JONES, Box 165,
Georgetown, W. Va.

JANITOR—Danish man, married, wishes
position as janitor in Chicago or vicinity;
wishes position; reasonable salary. Ad-
dress H. R. D. Route No. 3, Three Oaks,
Mich.

MAN wants position; broad real estate
experience, also experience in buying ma-
terial and superintending of buildings of
medium class; executive ability and en-
gineering; wages and percentage; will go
to any active city. WM. BRANNAN,
70 E. Madison, Chicago.

ORGANIST, teacher of vocal and 5 musical
instruments, open for first-class en-
gagement; possesses large orchestra library.
Address H. VON MEYBOHN, 717 10th
st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER (beginner), experi-
enced in general office work, willing work-
er; wishes position; reasonable salary. Ad-
dress H. M. CARAHER, 805 East 43rd st., Kan-
sas City.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, wishes posi-
tion; opportunity to learn a good business
more important than high salary. LEON-
ARD GLOVER, 362 W. 83d st., New
York.

YOUNG MAN (English), married, total
abstinence, wants position; 14 or
saddle horses, in country or suburbs.
WILLIAM J. RAWSTHORNE, 129 E. On-
tario st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (Protestant) to tend fire-
works for private family in exchange for use
of room during school year; references re-
quired. L. A. STEBBINS, 6044 Jefferson
av., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (24), newcomer, speaking
German and French fluently, also English,
wishes position. CHAS. WURF,
Greenwood av., Blue Island, Ill.

YOUNG MAN wishes permanent employ-
ment, in or near Chicago. F. BOTTOM-
LEY, 15228 Center av., Harvey, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged lady wishes
position in family to sew and do light
housework where board and room can be
furnished. Address Mrs. R. A. ADAMS,
4750 Evans av., Chicago.

ATTENDANT—Responsible woman wish-
es employment taking care of children, day
or evening. Mrs. L. E. PLATT, 4630
Racine av., Chicago.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR—Lady who has
written for trade publications and been
associate editor wishes position; good ed-
ucation; knowledge of advertising. MISS
M. J. LEONARD, 2203 Burling st., Chi-
cago.

ATTENDANT—Young Englishwoman de-
siring to return to England offers services
to lady or child. MISS E. DILLEY, 584
Greenwood av., Blue Island, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and accountant,
large experience, desires responsible, per-
manent position; best references. EVA
BROWN, 442 W. Prairie st., Decatur, Ill.

CLERK—Competent, refined young lady,
experienced in insurance office work, also
bookkeeping and stenography, wishes to se-
cure position. Mrs. O. J. MEYER, 1204
King av., Detroit, Mich.

COMPANION—Refined woman, domesti-
cated, wishes position as companion for
young, middle-aged or elderly woman liv-
ing in Chicago or suburbs; highest city
references. G. ISABELL CARSON, 4516
Magnolia av., Chicago.

COMPANION—Lady, middle-aged, edu-
cated, refined, excellent reader, wishes po-
sition as reading companion; will mend,
darn and assist with light housework;
small remuneration. Mrs. ANNA W.
BABCOCK, 404 St. James pl., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

One of the most important transactions in real estate today is the purchase of a mercantile property located at 23 to 27 North square, near North street, being a five-story brick building covering 2291 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$29,000, with \$13,000 of that amount on the land. Michael F. Cullin, who is the buyer from Clara E. Heves estate et al, deed coming through Angelo Carpinella.

A South End transaction has just been completed by the owners, Mary E. Mallett and another, who sold to Theresa Silverman et al. It comprises a 3 1/2 story and basement well front brick residence number 84 Waltham street, between Tremont and Shawmut, taxed for \$7,600, of which the 1776 square feet of land carries \$4000.

William J. Ryan is the new owner of 114 Moreland street, between Blue Hill avenue and Dennis street, Roxbury, a property that consists of a frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, all valued for taxes at \$6300. The land value, separate, is \$1500. Patrick J. Finn made the deal.

The frame dwelling designated as 45-47 Mozart street, opposite Armstrong street, Roxbury, has passed into new hands, Catherine Sullivan taking title from Alice M. Moran. It is assessed for \$5000, and the ground area of 4675 square feet carries \$1400 of that valuation.

FOR BACK BAY IMPROVEMENT. Charles J. Mansfield has purchased a parcel of land fronting Mountfort street at St. Mary's for improvement. It contains 4950 square feet of land assessed for \$8200. Alice M. Connelly estate conveyed the title.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY. Through the office of I. E. Williams & Co. Henry Wheeler, trustee, has sold the large estate at Train and King streets, Popes Hill, Dorchester. The property consists of a large mansion house and stable and 93,733 square feet of land. The purchaser is Clifford S. Mowatt, who will improve the property at once by erecting a large number of high class colonial style three-apartment houses. The total assessed value of the premises is \$16,100, of which \$12,100 is on the land.

Martin Radulski has placed a deed on record from Mary E. Macdonough transferring an estate on Hansborough street, near Blue Hill avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$6000, the lot value alone being \$600.

BANKERS HAVING A DAY OF RECREATION

DETROIT.—Delegates to the national convention of the American Bankers' Association are devoting themselves to sightseeing and recreation today. The convention will resume business sessions tomorrow.

The thought that the "money trust inquiry" authorized by Congress might be carried so far as to require the revelation of confidential relations between bankers and their customers, to the embarrassment of the business of the latter, was implied in the address of George M. Reynolds of Chicago Wednesday. He declared that the banks should decline to make such information public.

Theodore Weed, director of the U. S. postal savings bank system, characterized the postal bank as "the poor man's bank."

On Sept. 1 of this year, he said, the total deposits approximated \$23,200,000, which stood to the credit of about 270,000 depositors, an average of about \$85 for each. These figures did not include over a million dollars converted by depositors into postal savings bonds. He asserted that only a "negligible quantity" of the postal deposits would ever have been entrusted to banks.

JEWES OBSERVE NEW YEAR FEAST

Many Jewish business men of Greater Boston have closed their stores and will not reopen them until tomorrow evening, and some of them not before Monday morning in observance of the Jewish new year 5673, which was ushered in Wednesday evening with services said to have been attended by about 100,000 persons.

Services are being held today in all the temples and synagogues in the metropolitan district. In Hyde Park, Dorchester, Everett, Malden, Chelsea, Jamaica Plain and Cambridge new buildings were dedicated, while in Newton and Arlington cornerstones were laid. In Brighton and Winthrop arrangements were completed for the erection of synagogues.

INNOCENT MAN SET AT LIBERTY

Herbert S. Dudley, sentenced June 23, 1911, to a term of from four to six years in state prison, on a charge of breaking and entering the house of Postmaster Charles J. Shepard, at Waltham, March 19, 1908, was pardoned Wednesday after serving about 15 months of his sentence. His innocence has been proved.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property conveys the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Alfred M. Connelly est. to Charles J. Mansfield, for New York, N. Y., d. d. \$475.
Mary E. Mallett et al. to Theresa Silverman et al. Waltham st., q. 1.
Clara E. Heves et al. to Angelo Carpinella, North sq., d. d. \$2,200.
Leon M. Heves et al. to Angelo Carpinella, North sq., q. 1.
Angelo Carpinella to Michael F. Cullin, North sq., q. 1.
SOUTH BOSTON
David Slocum to Josephine S. Kerry, Emerson st., q. 1.
David Slocum to Pauline W. Van Dam, Emerson st., q. 1.
Central Savings Bank, Lowell, mtdge., to Central Savings Bank, Lowell, mtdge., North sq., q. 1.
C. Paige to Emily J. Welch, Minnie court, w. 1.
EAST BOSTON
Mary A. B. Bouchie to Mary A. Sullivan, d. d. \$1.
Abraham Kinsman to Ida Anderson, Concord st., q. 1.
Jacob Cohen to Anna L. Robinson, Orchard Park st., q. 1.
Helen I. Haggerty to Eugene P. Mowatt et al., Neptune rd., q. 1.
ROXBURY
Patrick F. Finn to William J. Ryan, Moreland St. Ext., w. 1.
Alice A. Moran to Catherine Sullivan, Concord st., q. 1.
Jacob Cohen to Anna L. Robinson, Orchard Park st., q. 1.
Charles A. Anderson to Arthur L. Woods, Laurel st., q. 1.
DORCHESTER
Helen M. Smith et al. to Henry Wheeler, King st., rel. 1.
Henry Wheeler, to Clifford S. Mowatt, King and Train sts., rel. 1.
Mary E. Macdonough to Martin Radulski, Hansborough st., q. 1.
WEST ROXBURY
Julia E. Stevens to Ada T. Hayden, Arden and Willow sts., 5 lots; q. 1.
CHARLESTOWN
Nellie T. Burns to Joseph Berthowitch, Medford st., q. 1.
HYDE PARK
Edith D. Waterman to Edward Doucet, Park and Jefferson sts., w. 1.
CHELSEA
Sarah Appel to Samuel Segal, Winalmsmet and Division sts., q. 1.
Nathaniel Sulder to Mendell Heller, Chestnut st., q. 1.
Bridget G. Gately estate to John A. Harbower et al., Carroll st., d. d. \$1.
Jennie M. Kimball to Edith M. Allen, Beal st. 7 lots, Main and Beal sts., Winch and Webster avs. and Locke st. 6 lots, Cottage st., Clark st. 4 lots, w. 1.
REVERE
Mary A. Murphy to Timothy J. Holland, Peble ave., w. 1.
Marta L. Kollon to Mary A. Gurry, Peble av., q. 1.
BRIGHTON
Margaret Wilson to Herman Moku, Haskell rd., w. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Bennington st., 1020, ward 1; Giovanni Gasano, F. A. Norcross; brick store and dwelling.
Washington st., 5201-5203, ward 23; Martin Geier, Johnston Construction Company; wood store and dwelling.
Lonsdale st., 22, ward 24; Eugene C. Johnson, John P. Feiberg; wood dwelling.
Mendelssohn st., 16, ward 23; Hannah M. Lundberg, F. E. Carlson; wood dwelling.
Adams st., 304-306, rear, ward 24; James A. Coffey; wood auto storage.
Sudan st., 41, ward 20; William T. Hender, Kenwood dwellings.
Washington st., North 95, ward 6; M. D. Herby; alter mercantile.
Long Wharf, ward 6; James Daniels, John W. Flavin; wood store and lodgings.
India st., 40, ward 7; A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; wood storage.
Wharf st., 2, ward 7; A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; wood dwelling.

NEW BRIDGE TO THE STADIUM IS TO BE BUILT
Soon after this season's football season is over, work will be begun on the new stadium bridge, which will be built over the Charles river. Funds for the bridge are the gift of Larz Anderson. A temporary wooden foot bridge will be built as the first step in the work at a point about 100 feet above where it is proposed to put the new structure.

The bridge is expected to cost about \$200,000. It will be built of concrete, and including approaches, will be 440 feet long. There will be three spans, the middle one being 76 feet 8 inches and the others 65 feet 4 inches. The center span will be at least 16 feet high in the middle and will afford a 12-foot clearance for 45 feet.

The roadway will be 40 feet wide and on each side will be sidewalks 10 feet wide; the full width over all will be 64 feet. The approaches will be 74 feet wide.

MR. RYAN PLANS ART GALLERY

NEW YORK.—Plans have been filed for building a two-story rear extension to the Thomas F. Ryan dwelling house at No. 858 Fifth avenue.

This extension will be used for the private office of Mr. Ryan, with a small conservatory on the ground floor. The rest of the extension is to be used as a private art gallery and will be finished in marble and bronze.

HANG PORTRAIT OF MAYOR

In accordance with its custom of hanging a portrait of every mayor upon the walls of the aldermanic chamber, the Sognerville board of aldermen has just hung a full size pastel portrait of Mayor Charles A. Burns. It is the work of B. F. Freeman of Somerville.

FUSILIERS ON OUTING

The Boston Fusilier Veteran Corps held its annual outing at Hotel Pemberton Wednesday.

SYSTEM OF SMALL BANKS IN GERMANY SUBJECT OF REPORT

Ambassador Leishman Describes Institutions Which Help Workmen and Small Business Men of Empire

MAY TRY PLAN HERE

WASHINGTON.—Government officials are much interested in the recent report from Ambassador Leishman on the system of rural banks in Germany, and on what is known there as its complementary Schulze-Delitzsch bank system, which furnishes credit at low rates to artisans, workmen and small businesses. These latter more nearly resemble ordinary banks than do the rural associations. They deal with a more complex social condition, and lack the backing of the collective guarantee founded on land, and of the community interest in seeing that loans are used for productive purposes. Hence, these banks have a considerable capital, instead of the merely nominal capital of the rural institutions, and in consequence their business is more general.

The primary object of these banks is to furnish their members with cheap, quick money. They lend on current account and for stated periods. Workmen or small tradesmen needing this aid are able to secure it on the guarantee of their fellows in the association. Loans for fixed periods are made on the cooperative pledges or by discounting bills of exchange, also on mortgages.

Ambassador Leishman reports that these banks find no difficulty in borrowing from the large banks at rates averaging less than 4 per cent on their total working capital, and they usually pay dividends to shareholders of from 5 to 7 per cent. In some instances dividends have been higher. The officials depict funds not needed for current business with the larger banks in the cities, thus maintaining relations which extend financial mobility throughout the entire system.

It is proposed in the report that these banks, because developed along more strictly commercial lines, would be more useful as models for cooperative credit in the United States than the rural institutions, which are peculiarly fitted for the simple needs of the peasants having interest in one another's affairs.

The purpose of President Taft in asking for the Leishman report was to form a basis for another recommendation to Congress. During the last session he sent a message to both houses in which he discussed the need for more elastic and general rural credits, in the interest of a full development of American agriculture. Nothing was done by Congress. Next winter the subject will come up at a time when final action should be possible. The subject will be brought before Congress in a way that will insure general debate.

There is wide interest among farmers in this subject, and many inquiries have reached Washington through members of the House and Senate, and through letters sent directly to the secretary of agriculture and the President. It is apparent that the Taft administration favors the German system above referred to, rather than the systems which are in operation in France, Austria, Belgium and Holland.

STUDIED JAMAICA INSECTS

Prof. William Rees B. Robertson of the Kansas University was a passenger on the United Fruit Company's steamship Bellavente, which came in today from Jamaica ports. Professor Robertson spent six weeks in Jamaica studying and collecting insects, and he brought back with him a big case full of specimens. Theodore Cambridge and Miss Loreanna Campbell of Boston also were passengers on the frigate.

DENVER OFFICIALS IN COURT

DENVER.—More than a score of present and former city officials and business men gave bond Wednesday in the criminal division of the district court to answer special grand jury indictments on various charges. In all 46 true bills were returned upon the testimony of many witnesses, some of whom are under bond to remain in the city and some of whom are in custody for lack of bonds.

NEW LINER TO BE BRITANNIC

NEW YORK.—The White Star Company announces that its new 50,000 ton steamship will be named the Britannic. She will have a complete inner skin and the bulkheads will be increased. She will be capable of floating with six compartments flooded, says a Liverpool despatch to the New York Herald.

ACTOR TALKS AT PRESS CLUB

Taylor Holmes of "The Million" company spoke before about 100 members of the Boston Press Club at an informal luncheon today. Robert M. Evans, Mr. Holmes' manager, also made a few remarks. This was the first of a series of informal gatherings for the fall season.

NEW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

NEWBURYPORT.—Allan Pollock of North Andover has been engaged as athletic director of the Young Men's Christian Association and will begin his duties next Monday. He comes from the Lawrence Y. M. C. A.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Sept.
*Celtic, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
Grosser Kurfaest, for Bremen.....	Sept. 12
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....	Sept. 12
*France, for Havre.....	Sept. 12
*Sant Anna, for Naples-Marseilles.....	Sept. 12
*Victoria Louise, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 12
*Grutland, for Rotterdam.....	Sept. 12
*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples-Genoa.....	Sept. 12
Italia, for Naples.....	Sept. 12
Cameroon, for Glasgow.....	Sept. 12
Rochambeau, for Havre.....	Sept. 12
*Finland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	Sept. 12
*Mianetoka, for London.....	Sept. 12
*Sailings from Southampton.....	Sept. 12
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....	Sept. 12
*Rochambeau, for Rotterdam.....	Sept. 12
*America, for Genoa-Naples.....	Sept. 12
*Europa, for Genoa-Naples.....	Sept. 12
*Saxonia, for Gibraltar-Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Allice, for Naples-Trieste.....	Sept. 12
*President Grant, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Hedrich der Grosse, for Bremen.....	Sept. 12
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Roma, for Azores, Marseilles.....	Sept. 12
*America, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 12
*Canada, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Canoe, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Cestrian, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Manitou, for Antwerp.....	Sept. 12
*Haverford, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Europa, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 12
*Verona, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 12
*Southark, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Marquette, for Antwerp.....	Sept. 12
*Merion, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12

Sailings from Philadelphia

Sailings from Philadelphia	Sept.
*Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Ausonia, for Southampton.....	Sept. 12
*Laureate, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Parisian, for Southampton.....	Sept. 12
*Tahiti, for Sydney.....	Sept. 12
*Canada, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12
*Meganitic, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 12

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Sept.
*Baltic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Celtic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Lake Champlain, for Montreal.....	Sept. 12
*Campania, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Parisian, for Montreal.....	Sept. 12
*Franconia, for Boston.....	Sept. 12
*Celtic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Verona, for Boston.....	Sept. 12
*Empress of Ireland, for Quebec.....	Sept. 12
*Maratuba, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Verona, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Carmania, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Cymric, for Boston.....	Sept. 12
*Olympic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Celtic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Devonia, for Boston.....	Sept. 12
*Verona, for Montreal.....	Sept. 12
*Lusitania, for New York.....	Sept. 12

Sailings from London

Sailings from London	Sept.
*Minnehaha, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Minneapolis, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Sailings from Southampton.....	Sept. 12
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.....	Sept. 12
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y.....	Sept. 12
*Olympic, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Ascania, for Montreal.....	Sept. 12
*President Lincoln, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*George Washington, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Cleveland, for New York.....	Sept. 12
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York.....	Sept. 12

Sailings from Seattle

Sailings from Seattle	Sept.
*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong.....	Sept. 12
*Titan, for Hongkong.....	Sept. 12
*Titan, for Hongkong.....	Sept. 12
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Sailings from Yokohama

Sailings from Yokohama	Sept.
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
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*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12

Sailings from Honolulu

Sailings from Honolulu	Sept.
*Kure Maru, for Tacoma.....	Sept. 12
*Shiryo Maru, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
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Sailings from Manila

Sailings from Manila	Sept.
*Kure Maru, for Tacoma.....	Sept. 12
*Shiryo Maru, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
*Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 12
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Sailings from Seattle

Sailings from Seattle</

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

APPREHENSION OF DEMAND FOR MONEY RESTRAINS BUYING

No Stringency Is Yet Experienced but Traders Look for Advance Soon—Fluctuations Are Small

LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Fear of higher money rates rather than any present stringency doubtless is the cause of the hesitancy on the part of traders to buy stocks. Money is becoming very much in demand but as yet there have been no urgent calls. The market in the past has advanced in the face of higher rates than prevail at present. However, it is apprehended that in a short time there will be a heavy demand for crop moving purposes as well as for the legitimate demands of business.

Price movements this morning showed little variation. It was a slow moving market. Quotations advanced slightly during the first sales with some of the specialties again most prominent. May Stores was a strong feature.

Local stocks held steady. United Fruit continued weak. Wolverine was up 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/2, but soon dropped 3 points to 86 1/2.

Toward midday stocks were inclined to be weak. Business, however, was quiet. Reading opened up 1/4 at 167 1/2 and after slight improvement sold at a point below 167. Sears Roebuck opened 1/4 at 210 1/2 and declined to 208 1/2 during the first half of the session. May Stores opened up 1/4 at 83 and advanced a point. International Harvester opened up 1/4 at 124 1/2 and advanced more than a point, sliding off toward midday. Goodrich advanced more than a point. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper lost a point each during the first half of the session. Underwood Typewriter, General Electric and Reading were under pressure.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 80 and sold off more than a point. The rest of the market was heavy.

Stocks declined still further in the early afternoon. There were rallies here and there before the beginning of the last hour and then prices became very irregular. Colorado Fuel was strong. The general tone was weak. On the local exchange prices were barely steady. Tamarack was up 1/4. Calumet & Arizona recovered its early loss.

LONDON—The late dealings on the stock exchange were restricted on account of the Jewish holiday, and the price movements were irregular. A hardening in discounts flattened gilt-edged investments, but sentiment was cheerful on home rails.

American railway shares had a heavy tone. A buying inquiry for Brazilian railway securities was noted. Peruvians finally reacted. Mines and rubbers held well.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

Gross earnings..... \$116,290
Total income..... 226,823
Operating expenses..... 110,533
Net income..... 116,290

From July 1..... 2,494,940
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NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Is-Chal 1st pd.....	86 1/2	1	1	1
Unmated.....	86 1/4	86 1/8	85	85 1/8
Beet Sugar.....	74 1/2	74 1/4	74	74
Can.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Can pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/4
Car Frndry.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/4
Cotton Oil.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Ice.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/4
Loco.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Smelting.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Smelting pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Sugar.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126	126 1/2
T & T.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Printing Pa.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

SMALL DENOMINATION BONDS AN ADVANTAGE TO INVESTORS

New Policy Has Met With Much Success Wherever Tried and Is Growing More Popular — Lesson France Teaches to the United States

NEW YORK—For a number of years the large corporations, and important banking institutions underwriting the securities of these corporations, have been urged repeatedly to make an appeal to the small investor by issuing bonds of less than the accustomed denomination of \$1000 or \$500. But it has not been until recently, when savings banks, insurance companies, national banks, trust companies and the large individual investors who in earlier years were dependent upon to absorb bond offerings failed to take more than a small percentage of their accustomed supplies that bankers really admitted the possibility of a market for bonds of such small denomination as \$100.

While the practice of cutting bond denominations into fractions of the \$1000 unit is not itself an innovation, having probably been a subject for discussion in banking circles from the earliest dates of our financial history, yet it is a practice which has never become prevalent, possibly because of the essential difference between the character of bond buyers, as differentiated from buyers of shares. Because bonds represent the debt of a corporation, and because they do not contain the same speculative features as stocks, there has always been a tendency on the part of railroads and industrial companies to place their mortgage issues as carefully and in as permanent a manner as possible. With a bond, theoretically, it is not so much the marketability which determines the ultimate price, as the financial soundness and stability of the issuing corporation. The interest on a bond is not subject to varying conditions in the business world so much as is the dividend on a stock; consequently its price does not cover so wide a range. Investors—both institutional and individual—who desire above all else certainty of income, and are willing to sacrifice a large return for that certainty, compose the great bulk of bond buyers; while, on the other hand, they do so at regular intervals, and in large amounts. It is because of these factors that bonds have been issued in most cases in denominations of \$1000. The argument that a man with less than \$1000 to invest could find a vehicle for his money in the stock market still holds true, but nevertheless there is a multitude of small investors, quite as anxious as their richer neighbors to forego a large return in order to be guaranteed safety, and who are altogether willing to sacrifice the speculative possibilities contained in stocks for the certainty of a definite annual income return. For these people, a number of banking houses have supplied bonds of smaller denominations, and the result has been eminently successful. To bankers underwriting a \$25,000,000 issue of a well-established railroad or industrial enterprise, who have been accustomed to dispose of their securities in blocks of \$50,000 and \$100,000 and even more, the thought of "peddling" these same securities in lots of \$100, \$200 or \$500 may not be liked, but the changed circumstances of the bond market has brought them to a fuller recognition of the cumulative power of the purchases, which taken singly may be insignificant, but which computed in an aggregate sum, represent an annual purchasing power of several hundred million dollars.

Some bankers, arguing against the efficacy of the bonds of small denominations, make the assertion that the bonds which are taken by the small buyers merely represent the transference of demand from the stock market to the bond market. It does not mean that there has been an ultimate gain, they hold; what the corporations have gained in bond buyers, it is argued, they would otherwise have gained in purchasers of their stock. This is, in a measure, undeniably true. Yet analysis has shown that much of the investment money of the country—that is, the investment money of the small individual with a few hundred dollars—does not find its way into reputable enterprises, but is garnered by the get-rich-quick swindler, whose glittering promises, coupled with an appealingly low-priced stock or bond issue, win over the most hard-headed and sensible citizen. It is not, in most cases, the mere return that settles the case for these investors; the fact that it requires only a small amount to benefit from the offer that is held out plays a big part in the matter. Promoters of the get-rich-quick companies long ago realized this, and they have gleaned large advantage regularly for a series of years.

So it is quite evident that bankers err who say that the money that is being attracted to investment channels would still come into the legitimate markets, regardless of the inducements that are offered by the small bond. They err, at the same time in saying that the stock market offers ample opportunity for the small investor who has but a few hundred dollars which he is anxious to put safely away. At the present time the standard railroad issues on the New York stock market do not yield attractive returns to the purchasers, and then there is the old objection of the uninitiated that "the market is always weakest just at the time when you find it imperative to get rid of our stock." A man who has paid 120 for a 6 per cent railroad stock is naturally discouraged when he is in a falling market. And such a man is not likely to return again to the stock market when he has a further amount to invest. He will, in all probability, become a ready and willing victim of the sharper, whose promises sound alluring and who pledges himself to win back the losses which have been sustained in Wall street.

The long-standing agitation for the reduction by savings banks of their interest rates to 3½ per cent, and the actual change in interest rates by a number of the largest savings institutions to that figure, has made it difficult for the bankers friendly to the small bond movement to interest the public in their offerings. Were it to become a general practice for all large bond issues to have a certain portion of an underwriting divided into small lots, undoubtedly a great percentage of the well-to-do investors would be led to invest their savings conservatively. For some people the savings bank is the best receptacle for their savings; no matter how large those savings may be, for they have not the faintest conception of what constitutes a desirable investment security. But the majority of the American people are a sober and sensible race, and, in event of a broad movement to popularize bonds, will take advantage of the movement in the proper spirit and in a way that will result advantageously.

The experience of the city of Philadelphia in disposing of large amounts of municipal bonds in units of \$100 or more has certainly proved the feasibility of the scheme that is being more or less actively agitated, especially as one of the Philadelphia experiments followed on the heels of a refusal of bankers to bid satisfactory prices for the offering in question. A number of municipalities in recent years have made the denominations of their bonds so low that the person of moderate means could take advantage of the security that was offered.

It is worth while, to point out every now and then the pronounced success of French bankers in distributing among the middle classes the bonds of small denominations. It is said authoritatively that among the French there is hardly a man who accumulates 300 francs without becoming a bondholder. He buys government bonds or Credit Foncier notes or corporation bonds. The financial stability of France is ascribed to the widespread and intimate knowledge of business affairs possessed by every one—even the peasantry, who purchase securities of small denominations as rapidly as they can acquire the necessary funds.

In France it is figured that there are half a million persons who have an average investment of more than 1000 francs, while more than a million and a half receive a total income from bond investments of only 30 francs a year. Yet from foreign investments alone France is said to receive approximately \$600,000,000 annually.

The French are admittedly the most frugal people in the world, and their frugality in no small measure has been due to the means at hand for them to put safely away their savings. A valuable lesson is taught the United States by both the French investors and by those whose business it is to furnish the small securities in which those French investors invest.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—William McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex, Mass.—J. E. F. Melser of Walker & Co.; 183 Essex st.; Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling, 166 Essex st.; Chicago—George Harrison of Lobell Brothers; Tour, Chicago—H. Asman of Sels, Schwab & Co.; 200 Summer st.; Chicago—W. J. Gibbs of Marshall Field & Co.; 10 N. La Salle st.; Fredericksburg, Va.—C. R. Howard of Fredericksburg, Va.—M. Wallace; U. S. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Minneapolis—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co.; U. S. N. H. Byrd Murray of Murray, Diller & Co.; Brew, New York—A. Bradshaw of Belles Hees & Co.; New York—Mr. Elliott of Merritt & Elliott; Tour, New York—Mr. Kirby of J. E. Bates & Co.; San Francisco—E. J. Egan; Essex, San Juan, P. R.—F. Guash; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—Marcellina Portera; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—J. A. Varneto of Globe Shoe Co.; U. S. Toledo, O.—C. M. Diderich of Simmons B. & S. Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS

Dunellen, N. J.—Fred Harrington. Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers; U. S. London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Son; Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S. St. Louis—A. G. McGaughey of Brown Shoe Co.; with friends, Toledo, O.—Mr. Teideman of Deffance, Tick & Mitter Company; with friends.

ST. PAUL RAIL TEST

NEW YORK—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will make a test of steel rails containing about 6-10 of 1 per cent copper. A trial order has been placed with the Steel Corporation. August gross earnings of St. Paul will be at least \$600,000 larger than a year ago, and there is a good possibility that final figures for the month will show even a larger gain over last year.

MUNICIPALITIES ARE PAYING MORE FOR BORROWINGS

Such are the sweeping effects of a strengthening money market that Massachusetts municipalities of sterling credit have bowed to the inevitable and are paying rates for short time borrowings that stand out in sharp contrast to those prevailing earlier in the year. About a week ago Worcester borrowed \$100,000 for 1½ months at 4½ per cent discount, and three weeks ago negotiated in New York a temporary loan of \$200,000 for two months at 3.8000 discount. Six months back, or in mid-March, the same city paid 2.64 per cent discount for \$150,000 to run seven months. Between Jan. 3 and March 13 last Worcester borrowed an aggregate of \$700,000, in five loans, maturing in from seven to nine months, for which the rates ranged from a minimum of 2.64 to a maximum of 3.22 per cent plus.

This has likewise been the experience of Lawrence. The big mill city borrowed \$200,000 in its troublous days of last January, to run nine months, at 3.60, and \$300,000 at 3.70 per cent. In August for a \$200,000 3½ months loan the city paid 4½ per cent discount.

There is a light present demand for tax-exempt municipal loans and only a comparatively few cities and towns are asking bids for anticipation notes. But what business is making in this line is sufficient to establish the necessity of conceding considerably higher rates. In other words, Massachusetts cities and towns will probably not again this year command the favorable terms in effect previous to last tax day, when for full maturities Salem borrowed \$200,000 at 2.7435 per cent, New Bedford \$500,000 at 2.85 per cent, Somerville \$300,000 at 2.79 per cent, Essex county \$400,000 at 2.7975 per cent, Lowell \$200 at 2.88 per cent, minus and Haverhill \$340,000 at 3.05 per cent plus.

Very naturally the premiums which bond firms are willing to grant for long time municipal bonds are gradually coming down, and in several cases for 4 per cent have closely approached the dread minimum of par. In this connection it is a matter of some comment in bond circles that one large house, heretofore not particularly active in the municipal bond market, has of late been a strong bidder for practically all the new tax-exempt issues. In fact, this one house is estimated to have submitted successful tenders for about four fifths of the Massachusetts "municipals" sold publicly within the past fortnight. This unworldly interest doubtless reflects the anticipation of a good market for tax-exempt in the next few months.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Continued apathy on the part of consumers discouraged local agents of producers and other holders in this city from making any further attempt to induce purchasing operations through additional reductions in prices of turpentine. They therefore continue to offer the spirits at the previous figure, 41c ex-yard.

Rosin—Only a small jobbing demand was noted for the common to good strained grades and for the medium descriptions, the pale grades being virtually neglected. Prices, however, were firmly maintained on the basis of the recent advance. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.90, F \$6.95, G \$6.95, H \$7.05, I \$7.05, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8, WG \$8.20, WV \$8.75.

Tar and pitch—Despite the meager character of buying, the undertone of the market remained about steady and local holders continued to quote \$5.50 at 5.75 for tar in oil barrels and \$4 at 4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38¢/38½¢. Sales 940, receipts 843, exports 408, stock 35,522. Rosin firm. Sales 2338, receipts 2723, exports 4767, stock 100,960. Prices, WV \$8.20, WG \$7.80, N \$7.55, M \$6.50/6.90, I \$6.45/6.55, H \$6.45/6.55, G \$6.45/6.55, F \$6.54/6.52½, E \$6.40/6.45, D \$6.33, B \$6.30.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 31s. Rosin common 16s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine steadier at 30s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good \$6.05; spirits, machine steady at 36½¢. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft \$4.50; virgin \$4.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly report:

	Decrease	Increase
Total reserve	£31,620,000	£222,000
Circulation	£28,950,000	£15,000
Reserve	£2,670,000	£23,000
Other assets	£2,085,000	£430,000
Other deposits	£7,355,000	£230,000
Public debts	£15,513,000	£383,000
Govt securities	£13,367,000	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 50.30 per cent against 49.80 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 50.30 to 50½ per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £229,720,000 against £204,970,000 last week and £225,350,000 last year.

NO SLACKENING IN DEMAND FOR STEEL PRODUCTS

Interest of Consumers in Next Year's Business Sharpened by Price Advances—Ban Speculation

PIG IRON MARKET

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: There are no signs of slackening demand for steel products, rather the reverse, and the interest of consumers in next year's business has been sharpened by further price advances. These include \$2 a ton on black sheets and \$3 on galvanized, though not all producers are yet on the new basis; \$2 a ton on some sizes of wrought steel pipe and on steel boiler tubes, and about 50 cents on billets and sheet bars.

The position taken by leading producers in opposition to such price advances might check demand works against any simultaneous scramble by buyers to save themselves from higher prices later. Where the steel companies sell for next year to manufacturing consumers it is to cover well ascertained requirements, and a ban is put on speculation for an advance.

The Steel Corporation's increase of 206,000 tons in unfilled orders in August, and the fact that its capacity has been fully taken up for this year on many products indicate heavier bookings for 1913 than has been appreciated. The ability of buyers to contract for forward delivery at 1.30c Pittsburgh for bars and 1.35c for plates and shapes is a strong influence against an excited market.

Evidence increases that railroads will be liberal buyers of rails for next year. The B. & O. and the Pennsylvania are now making up their estimates. St. Louis reports 30,000 tons of rails closed this week for 1913. The St. Paul has bought 10,000 tons for early delivery. A southwestern road is in the market for 4200 tons. For exports, 18,000 tons in inquiry for Central America and 8800 tons for the National railroad of Mexico.

Car orders show some effect of advancing prices and inability to get early deliveries. The B. & O. has placed 2000 gondolas with the Cambria Steel Company. New inquiry reported this week represents about 6000 cars.

The outlook for work requiring plates and structural shapes is excellent. In New Jersey 150,000 tons of steel will be needed for pipe line replacement and new work. Large municipal requirements are coming out in several directions. At Pittsburgh the contract for the Pittsburgh Steel Company's blast furnace ore bins and trestles has just been let calling for 6000 to 7000 tons. In New York the eighth regiment armory, about to be let, will require 8000 tons. Fabricators' bids on good-sized contracts still develop keen competition, and there is little danger of soaring prices and curtailed building.

Sheet manufacturers who buy their steel bars have been slow to sell for next year, but meantime sheets are higher and this week's advances to 2.15c. Pittsburgh for No. 28 black and 3.30c. for galvanized are expected to be followed by manufacturers generally. A good many sheet mills are over sold. In tin plates the new basis of \$3.80 announced by two companies last week is now general.

Few steel companies now have any semi-finished product to sell for 1913. The Steel Corporation has bought about 30,000 tons recently, including 10,000 tons of open-hearth billets this week for a Pittsburgh district mill at close to \$25 delivered. Bessemer billets have sold at \$24, Pittsburgh.

The pig iron market shows some flagging in the prodigious buying movement of the past month. In the central West very large sales were made for next year and leading producers North and South have filled up for most of the first quarter. Eastern Pennsylvania sellers have sold sparingly into next year. On the whole northern prices have advanced little in the week.

In southern iron reports of large inquiries from Europe have caused some excitement. As nearly as can be learned about 15,000 tons of Nos. 3 and 4 has been sold for shipment to Genoa and Trieste, 10,000 tons by one interest.

A BIG DEMAND FOR STEEL PIPE

PITTSBURGH—Beside advancing prices \$2 to \$4 a ton, National Tube Company has arranged a new list of discounts in steel pipes, by rearranging sizes and shortening the price list considerably. Some good inquiries for pipe line have come out during the week, somewhat to the surprise of the trade, and should they develop into orders, as expected, they will prove an important factor. Most pipe makers are not prepared to make deliveries within three months, and on some sizes, considerably later.

WESTERN LUMBER PRICES UP
ST. LOUIS—Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association announces an advance in prices of 10 to 45 cents for load and short-leaf pine.

NORFOLK & WESTERN EARNINGS LARGEST IN ROAD'S HISTORY

Gross Returns for Fiscal Year Nearly Twelve Per Cent Greater Than for the Preceding Twelve Months — Exhibit for Period Remarkable One

Of the earnings statements for the full fiscal year (1912 which have so far come to hand those of the Norfolk & Western railroad have proved to be most satisfactory. The company's report was featured by the largest gross, net, and share earnings in its history. The fact that the company established its best earnings record in the same year in which its \$74,284,000 common stock was placed on a 6 per cent dividend basis is a source of particular gratification to stockholders and conclusively shows the conservatism of its directors in taking this action.

Norfolk & Western's gross earnings in the fiscal year just closed aggregated \$39,735,237, an increase of \$4,177,715, or nearly 12 per cent over the corresponding preceding fiscal period. Operating expenses advanced commensurately with the increased gross returns, totaling \$25,660,430, or an increase of \$2,711,550 over 1911. The chief items of increase in the company's department of operation was in "maintenance of equipment" and in "cost of conducting transportation," which costs advanced about \$1,000,000 respectively, making for an operating ratio of 65.10 per cent against 64.75 last year, and 60.02 per cent in 1910. Net income, exclusive of taxes and "fixed charges" was \$9,489,674 or an increase of \$1,749,296 or almost 9 per cent over last year.

Gross earnings, operating expenses, and the per cent of gross taken by operating costs, together with final net income for a five-year period are shown below:

	Oper.	Net
1912	\$39,735,237	\$9,489,674
1911	35,557,522	22,938,250
1910	35,063,870	21,046,750
1909	29,252,101	17,729,526
1908	25,952,217	15,764,713

After the discharge of the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the company's \$23,000,000 adjustment preferred stock there was a surplus applicable to dividends on the common of \$8,462,007 or 11.30 per cent. In other words the company's new 6 per cent dividend rate is shown earned with a margin of 5.30 per cent to spare. As Norfolk's dividend requirement has hardly ever exceeded 50 per cent of the total dividend balance, the road has been able to put a dollar back into the property for every dollar which it has distributed to stockholders. In the past five years the road has put \$17,067,756 back into the property while \$17,937,492 has been distributed in dividends. Despite this, the company has been able to show a steady accumulation of surplus earnings.

A glance at the subjoined table clarifies this situation:

	Surplus	Returned
1912	\$9,489,674	\$8,462,007
1911	7,740,375	6,820,579
1910	9,045,182	8,123,165
1909	6,653,433	5,743,433
1908	5,773,900	4,853,919

During the past year the company issued \$14,000,000 new 4 per cent convertible bonds, bringing its total bonded debt up to \$108,120,100. These bonds are part of the issue of \$50,000,000 which was authorized on Oct. 13, 1910, and which are convertible into common stock of the company up to Sept. 1, 1922. Of this new issue \$13,300,000 were recently listed on the New York stock exchange and are now quoted at 120 against a quotation of \$116 for the common stock. The strong position, back of which these bonds are entrenched is well illustrated when it is noted that the company's net earnings for 1912 were exactly 3.58 times the interest charges on this issue of bonds. As recently as 1908, the company's net earnings were only a little over twice interest charges on funded debt.

The appended table illustrates:

	Bonds	Net	Fixed Times
Outstanding	\$14,000,000	\$15,115,594	\$4,214,820
1912	\$108,120,100	\$12,561,088	\$4,381,309
1911	115,850,500	14,044,332	5,001,187
1910	97,865,500	12,578,457	5,913,024
1909	97,865,500	11,118,466	5,308,505

The new issue of \$14,000,000 bonds proved incidental in vastly improving the company's cash position. The proceeds were applied toward reimbursing the treasury for advances for work upon branches, extensions and double tracking. According to the balance sheet as of June 30 last, current assets, including materials and supplies, stood at \$21,098,841; current liabilities, including advanced vouchers and unpaid wages, at \$18,147,905. Last year current assets totaled only \$12,945,652; current liabilities \$3,566,800, and working capital \$9,378,853.

Below is a review of the company's cash position for a five-year period:

	Current	Working
1912	\$21,098,841	\$9,378,853
1911	12,945,652	3,566,800
1910	23,271,114	3,941,003
1909	20,268,039	3,544,967
1908	18,385,003	2,330,710

Contrasted with the showings of some of the western and eastern trunk lines which have so far come to hand, Norfolk's exhibit is slightly short of phenomenal. The prosperity of the South and middle West states, occasioned by the bumper cotton crops which were harvested in that region late last year was largely responsible for Norfolk's increased movements of freight. The outlook for the cotton crop for the current year is not quite so satisfactory as was the case last year. A vast improvement over 1910 is, however, manifest and Norfolk's earnings during the next few months

should be favorably affected. The stock which now rules at 116½ yields 5.20 per cent on its present 6 per cent dividend basis.

President Johnson says: Production of coal during the year from lands leased to mining companies by Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company aggregated 11,290,039 net tons, an increase of 1,993,467 tons, or 21.44 per cent over the preceding year. About 75,028 tons were consumed at the mines and 1,015,817 tons were converted into coke. From these lands your company received for shipment 9,863,456 tons of revenue coal, 634,912 tons of revenue coke and 821,093 tons of coal for its fuel supply.

The sinking fund, provided for in the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co.'s purchase money first mortgage, dated Dec. 2, 1901, amounted in the calendar year 1911 to \$218,761. Through this and other sums paid to the trustee under the mortgage, bonds aggregating \$231,000 were purchased and cancelled. From the beginning of its operation in 1906, to Dec. 31, 1911, the sinking fund has received royalties on coal mined \$1,159,171, and from sales of lands \$110,514, a total of \$1,269,685; by means of which there have been purchased and retired bonds to aggregate amount of \$1,414,000, reducing outstanding bonds to \$18,586,000, and leaving a cash balance of \$374 in the sinking fund.

The income of Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company after providing for mortgage sinking fund, was insufficient for payment of the interest on its mortgage bonds. The deficiency was advanced by your company and Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, your company's share, two-thirds, or \$108,000, being charged to income.

The work of unifying the company's properties, completing its titles and surveying, monumenting and mapping its lands has made further substantial progress. Your company has advanced to the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company for these purposes the further sum of \$88,000, making a total to date of \$1,272,000 charged in your company's accounts an advance to that company for property expenditures.

POWERS TO GUARD CHINESE LOAN

WASHINGTON—The state department has received word from American Minister Calhoun at Peking that the reported \$50,000,000 loan was being investigated by the foreign ministers there. It is inferred at the state department that the conditions in the contract must bring it within the broad terms which the six powers have laid down as essential to the conclusion of any loan to the Chinese government.

All of these powers have definitely agreed that they would not themselves advance any money to China, except upon provision for a careful supervision of its expenditure.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols	Adv.
do account	74½	74½
Anconada	45½	45½
Archipelago	108½	108½
Canadian Pacific	273½	273½
St. Paul	106½	106½
Erie	35½	35½
do 1st pf.	32½	32½
Illinois Central	129½	129½
New York Central	114½	114½
Pennsylvania	124½	124½
Reading	167½	167½
Southern Pacific	111½	111½
Union Pacific	171½	171½
United States Steel	72½	72½
dt pf.	113½	113½

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$27,361,623	\$24,125,220
Balances	1,370,167	1,528,670

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$27,915.

PRICES OF HOGS HIGHER

WASHINGTON—The number of hogs in the United States on Sept. 1, according to a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, was 90.8 per cent of the number on the corresponding date last year. This is a decrease of 9.2 per cent. The price of hogs on Aug. 15 was \$7.11 per 100 pounds against \$6.54 last year.

Bonds

For Safe Investment

N. W. Harris & Co
Incorporated 35 Federal St.

DIVIDENDS

The Cleveland Worsted Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 30.

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock.

United Gas Improvement has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Brier Hill Steel Company of Cleveland has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock.

B. F. Goodrich Company declared regular quarterly

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH NOTE MAKES
LITTLE KNOWN TIBET
OF WORLD INTEREST

Action by Sir Edward Grey
Is Regarded as Episode in
Relations With Russia
With Respect to Far East

HISTORY IS RETOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Edward Grey's note to the Chinese government, presented through the British minister at Peking, Sir J. Jordan, has suddenly concentrated political interest on the country, concerning which less is known than any other in Asia, or perhaps the world. In order to understand its bearing upon the situation, it is necessary, however, to know something of the historical sequence of events during the last few years.

From the standpoint of international politics, Tibet has never been regarded as an integral portion of the Chinese empire. Since the year 1720 it has ranked as a dependency, whose internal affairs China has not claimed to regulate, but over whose foreign and military affairs she has claimed jurisdiction.

As a foreign state whose frontiers are contiguous with those of the British empire in India, Tibet has entered into certain conventions and agreements with the government at Calcutta, by which its foreign policy is necessarily modified. When, in the year 1903, it became manifest to Calcutta that certain Russian agents were exerting what was regarded as an undue influence over the Dalai Lama, it was decided to send the expedition, under the command of Colonel Younghusband, which eventually occupied Lhasa, and as a result of which, the convention of 1904 was signed.

Tibet Made Agreement

By this convention Tibet undertook not to cede any territory to a foreign government; not to grant any concessions to a foreign government, and not to permit any foreign government to interfere with its internal affairs. This convention was accepted by China as the suzerain power, in what is known as the adhesion agreement of 1906, and, in 1907, it was agreed to in the Anglo-Russian understanding, with respect to the spheres of influence of the two countries in Asia.

In the year following a trade agreement was framed between India and Tibet, under which the relations of the two nations in this respect were fixed. About this time China made up her mind to assert more fully her suzerain authority. An expedition was sent to Lhasa, with the result that the Dalai Lama fled and took refuge beyond the Indian frontier. China proceeded to appoint an amban, or resident, at Lhasa, and to support his authority by a considerable military force.

The present phase of the Tibetan trouble began rather less than a year ago, when the senior amban, Len, dismissed the junior amban, Wen, a man sufficiently tolerant to be able to adapt himself to the characteristics of the people in a way quite impossible to his superior.

Chinese Mutinied

Shortly after this, there came the rebellion in China. The Chinese soldiery in Lhasa mutinied, actuated partially no doubt by their detestation of the Manchus, but mainly probably in hopes of obtaining the inevitable arrears of pay. Len was driven out of Lhasa, and a soldier of fortune, one Tung Tunling, a creature of their own, substituted for him. This, of course, did not produce the arrears, and it was followed by barefaced looting of the arsenals and business quarters of the town, and, as a result, the Chinese garrison found itself at open war with the lamas, or military monks.

From that moment the power of China in Tibet began to decline. The garrison, steadily depleted, in spite of small reinforcements, proved unable to hold its own. At the close of May the end came. The power of China in Tibet had, for the moment, been so completely broken that the Dalai Lama announced his intention of returning.

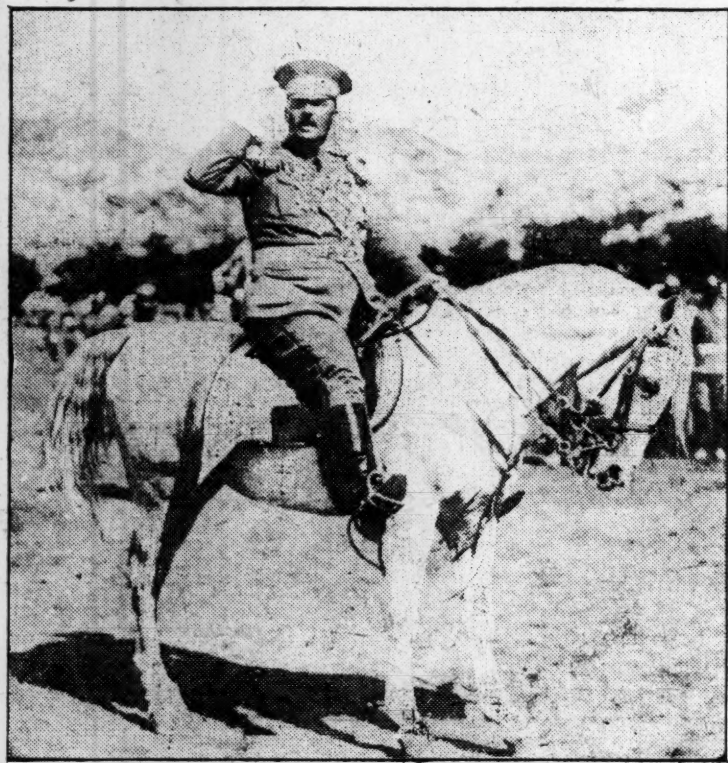
He set out from India in a very different state to the hurried manner in which he had entered it. He traveled leisurely, in a way which his supporters represented as a triumphal progress, and his detractors as exhibiting strong doubts as to the welcome he would receive in the capital. The immediate effect of his journey was to increase the vigor of the attacks of the lamas on the Chinese garrison.

Garrison Withdrawn

It became perfectly clear that the now small Chinese force in the country could not maintain itself, and an agreement was concluded with the amban by which the Chinese undertook to withdraw the garrison by way of India, leaving only 100 men as a legion guard.

Nominally, the Tibetans were again masters of their own destinies. Whether they would be able to maintain that position, in the face of the Chinese republic, was altogether another thing.

The immediate effect of the failure of the Chinese to hold their own was the reappearance of the Russian agents, and simultaneously with this reappearance

MONTENEGRO EXCITED BUT
GIVES PEACEFUL ASSURANCE

(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

General Bucovitch, the commander-in-chief of the Montenegrin army, who is ready for mobilization

(Special to the Monitor)
CETTINJE, Montenegro—The excitement in Montenegro over the disturbances on the frontier, has been made the most of in the Austrian and German press.

It does not take a great deal to excite Montenegro, but, on the other hand, disturbances accompanied by bloodshed do not probably mean more to those engaged in them in the Balkans than a police brawl to the inhabitants of a western city. At the same time, the Montenegrin forces have been warned to prepare for mobilization, not probably because there is any intention of mobilizing them, but as a purely political argument, to be used for other purposes.

Austria has no intention of permitting Montenegro to upset her arrangements,

and Prince Nicholas knows perfectly well that however much he may threaten the Turks, he will not move an inch until Vienna gives the word.

In these circumstances, the reply of the government at Cetinje to the representatives of the great powers has been exactly what might have been expected. The government have given an assurance that they will not act contrary to the wishes of the great powers. The intentions of Montenegro, they declare, are peaceful, but it would be impossible for them to tolerate any Turkish encroachments upon their frontier which are a violation of the integrity of the country and a cause of disturbance to her people.

The assurance ends with an expression of hope that the great powers will settle the dispute in the interests of peace and order.

NEW ZEALAND IS
PUTTING SERVICE
OUT OF POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—An effort is being made by the government to abolish political patronage in New Zealand. A bill has accordingly been introduced in which it is provided that the various departments of the public service, with the exception of the railway, shall be controlled by a commissioner.

The measure provides also that this official may, if necessary, be suspended by the Governor. He may, however, be dismissed from his post by the House only. A clause in the bill also sets forth that any applicant for a post in the public service or for promotion in the service who endeavors to obtain support from a member of Parliament shall be disqualified.

BRITAIN'S CUSTOMERS
DESCRIBED IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual report of the statistical office on the subject of the trade of the United Kingdom has just been issued, and the information contained in it is of an interesting description.

From the figures here published, the fact emerges that by far the best customer of the United Kingdom is the Indian empire, the exports from the mother country to the peninsula amounting to 25 per cent more than those of the next important customer, namely, Germany. When it is realized that Germany imports to the United Kingdom merchandise to the value of upwards of £61,000,000, and that the United Kingdom exports to Germany goods of the value of upwards of £30,000,000, the folly of a quarrel between the two countries will be seen.

Germany is the best of all the United Kingdom's foreign customers, whilst the United Kingdom is the best of all Germany's foreign customers. Next to Germany the United States is the biggest foreign buyer of British goods, and after all these come France, then South Africa,

has come the note of Sir Edward Grey, which is regarded as an episode in the understanding between the United Kingdom and Russia with respect to the far east. The note itself will be followed by the usual negotiations and the course of these negotiations will be followed with the utmost interest by those who have no wish to see the Tibetan question develop the same lines as have been developed in the settlement of the Persian question.

LOWER RAILWAY
RATES PROMISED
IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Board of Trade Journal publishes a report of H. M. trade commissioner for South Africa relative to the reduction of railway rates in South Africa, which states that certain reductions which were postponed pending negotiations with the Portuguese authorities will come into operation on Oct. 1 next.

These reductions will be effected in two ways, first by transferring such goods as printing paper, agricultural and dairy machinery, etc., for agricultural use to a lower tariff; second, by reducing the rates themselves very considerably.

QUEENSLAND STOCK TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—At the end of 1911 there were 618,954 horses, 5,073,201 cattle, 173,902 pigs and 20,740,181 sheep in Queensland.

and Canada, the figures of the principal buyers of British goods being as follows:

India	52,245,894
Germany	30,283,853
Australia	30,881,094
United States	27,519,350
France	24,282,709
South Africa	21,262,857
Canada	19,588,958
Argentina	18,602,471
Russia	13,312,315
Italy	11,938,455
Holland	13,112,045
China	12,132,448
Brazil	11,373,480
Japan	11,809,221
Belgium	11,373,480
Egypt	10,399,975

It is interesting to observe the proportions of the great dominions and their respective states. Australia's £30,881,094 is made up as follows:

New South Wales	£11,947,628
Victoria	9,050,135
Queensland	3,584,314
South Aust. and Nor. Territory	3,080,701
Western Australia	2,772,517
Tasmania	486,441

After Australia comes South Africa, with £21,262,857, made up as follows:

Cape of Good Hope	£8,462,850
Transvaal	6,831,868
Natal	5,968,139
Rhodesia	1,047,106
Orange Free State	545,246
Basutoland	17,576
Bechuanaland	16,538
Swaziland	709

Canada's £19,588,958 is returned in one sum, whilst, finally comes New Zealand, with £9,809,497.

The huge trade with India is made up of the following figures:

Bombay via Karachi	£4,718,351
Bombay via other ports	10,467,081
Bengal	22,065,332
Madras	4,634,371
Burma	6,659,350
Eastern Bengal and Assam	319,076

The final table of the total exports for the last four years shows a most encouraging increase:

1908	£37,103,824	1910	£430,384,772
1909	£75,180,347	1911	£54,119,208

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN
FRANCE MAY IGNORE
DISSOLUTION ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The school teachers belonging to the syndicates which have been called upon to dissolve, have not decided upon the attitude they will assume towards the government.

It will be remembered that in consequence of the unpatriotic and frankly revolutionary tone of the teachers' syndicates at the congress of Chambéry, the government caused an order to be issued dissolving the syndicates.

The only step taken by the teachers at present has been the formation of a new federal council. Its secretary, M. Creu, informed a representative of the Journal that though no decision would be arrived at before Sept. 21, it was his private opinion that the government circular would be ignored, and that the federation would continue its work.

Referring to the Sou du Soldat, M. Creu asserted that the vote of the syndicates in its favor simply meant the constitution of a mutual benefit society from which their comrades, when called to the colors, would have the advantage of £5 or £10 pocket money, and that it had no anti-military or anti-patriotic intentions. M. Creu, however, made the admission that the congress of Chambéry had decided that in cases where the local branch of the Sou du Soldat had been formed by the Bourse du Travail, the School Teachers Syndicate would support it instead of forming a separate branch for itself.

In the Bataille Syndicaliste an article has been published tracing the history of the anti-militarist movement, in which it states that after the collapse of the Association Internationale Antimilitariste, the General Confederation of Labor adopted anti-militarism as one of the articles of its program. The Bataille Syndicaliste then proceeds to describe the policy of the labor confederation towards the conscripts of the French army.

It says: "By sending periodically to the young members of syndicates called to the colors a few silver coins, this institution reminded them of the indissoluble bonds that unite all members of the working classes and of the duty of refusing to fire on their fathers in time of strikes and to use their rifles in the service of capitalism."

Not only did the confederation send money to the conscripts, but as was proved in a recent trial, literature of a revolutionary character as well. The support given by the teachers syndicates to the Sou du Soldat is therefore a further proof of their active cooperation in the propaganda of the confederation of labor.

GOTHIC CHARACTERS
DEFENDED AGAINST
LATIN IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The effort which is being made by the Nationalist press to preserve Gothic characters as the medium for printing in Germany, and to resist the adoption of Latin characters is not likely to meet with any enthusiasm.

The advocates of Gothic, mostly professors and literary and scientific men, base their plea more on national feeling of the kind which regards the adoption of anything not German as a "concession to foreigners," than on any valid reason for preferring the Gothic type. The appeal states that German literature has begun a conquering course and is penetrating the world with its power, and that it must be the object of all true Teutons to see that German Gothic characters are used in international communication on the same level as Latin characters.

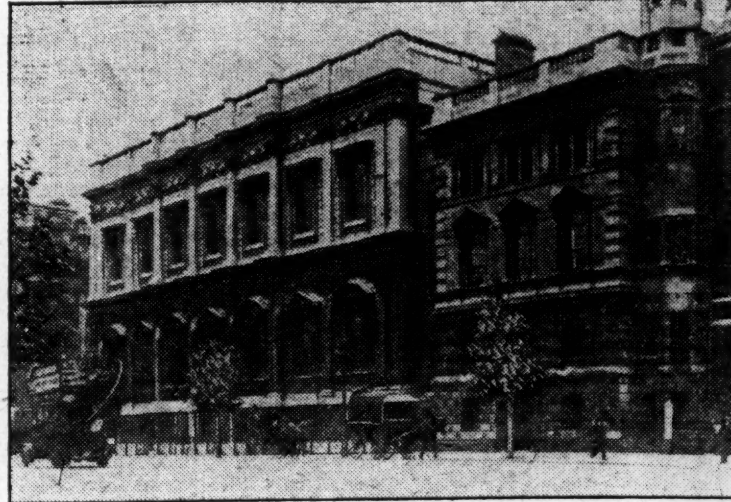
It is more than improbable that the appeal will find supporters among the Germans as a whole. Gothic type has already disappeared in Scandinavian countries and its days are numbered, in spite of efforts to preserve it, in Germany.

CHINESE TROOPS
SENT TO MONGOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A telegram has been received from Kuldja in Mongolia stating that the Peking government has sent a division, consisting of a regiment of infantry and cavalry, with four guns, from Chungchak to the Altai mountains. The object of the mobilization is the suppression of the Mongolian insurrection.

CANADIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Canadian minister of militia, Col. Sam Hughes, has arrived in England to attend the autumn maneuvers at the invitation of the secretary of state for war. Colonel Hughes is accompanied by six officers of the Canadian military forces who will also take part in the maneuvers.

RELIC OF WATERLOO IS ADDED
TO UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Whitehall palace, banqueting hall which now holds memorials of British fleet and army

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Among some recent additions to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution is a cross of the Legion of Honor which was picked up on the field of Waterloo the day after the battle by Mr. Palmer, an American. In 1870 it was presented to Sir John Furber at Versailles by a nephew of Mr. Palmer and Sir John has now presented it to the museum.

The museum itself is now housed in the old banqueting hall of Whitehall palace, all the fire has left of the original

building. It was from the gates of Whitehall that Macaulay's sentry looked out into the night and saw the beacons on the Surrey hills blazing the message that the Armada was coming. It was from the second window to the left that Charles I. stepped on the scaffold, and it was here that the court of the restoration celebrated its wildest scenes.

Later on it became a chapel royal, and after that the hall, with its magnificent painted ceiling, was handed over to the United Service as the museum for the memorials of the English fleet and the army.

HEATHER DAY HELD
IN SCOTLAND HELPS
CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Friday, Aug. 23, was celebrated in Edinburgh and also in many other towns and villages over Scotland as "Heather day." Its object was to raise money in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A leaflet was given away with a sprig of heather calling attention to the fact that 23,315 children were rescued by the society last year. Lady Clementine Waring, the president of the league, with Lady Margaret Sackville and other friends, were to be seen early in the morning stationed at their posts in Princess street offering bunches of heather to men and women on their way to business.

The modest sum of 1d. was asked for the purple heather and 6d. for the white. This was collected in sealed cardboard boxes. The collectors were dressed in white with a blue ribbon over the shoulder bearing the words "Scottish Children's League of Pity" in gold. A brisk trade was carried on in shops, hotels, stations, postoffices, and even in the stock exchange where two small girl guides were to be found busily carrying on a campaign.

At the head office of the league, the Children's Shelter in the High street, preparations were going on day before-hand when people were busy unpacking, arranging and tying heather into bunches. Some of the workers were outside in the court yard trying to cope with the heather piled up in the shed, whilst a constant stream of trades people, postmen, railway men, inspectors and visitors, were constantly coming and going. If this venture proves successful it is not unlikely that Heather day will be a yearly occurrence. The sum collected amounted to over £400.

SCHOOL TEAM IN DENMARK

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—At the invitation of the Danish school authorities, a party of English elementary school footballers have arrived from Leeds to tour the country for a week. The party will play Danish schoolboys and visit schools and museums. Besides guaranteeing a sum of £80, the Danish school authorities forwarded a cheque for that amount to the organizers of the tour in England, as soon as it was definitely settled.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S SCHOOL
SYSTEM IS SHOWN IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The public school education system of South Australia is admittedly one of the most liberal in the world. Under its provisions a child can pass from the primary to the high or secondary schools, and by means of scholarships through the university practically without cost to his parents. Some interesting figures relative to the operations of the education department have recently been published.

The number of individual pupils in attendance last year totalled 53,494, and the daily average attendance for the year in all schools was 37,427; the children attending the secondary schools in

December, last, numbered 2168. The total number of teachers employed was 1325. During the year 690 schools were fully examined in detail by the inspectors.

The total number of children presented in the fourth class, 2133 succeeded in passing the standard fixed by the education act for exemption from further attendance at school, and out of 3894 children examined in the fifth class, 1924 obtained certificates. As regards the government schools, little difficulty was experienced in operating the compulsory attendance clauses of the act. For the whole year there were only 40 prosecutions for breaches of the law.

TURKEY'S REFUSAL
OF BERCHTOLD PLAN
CALLED INEVITABLE

Sublime Porte and People
See Eventual Disruption of
Empire Concealed in
Decentralization Scheme

POWERS CRITICAL

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The refusal of the grand vizier to consider Count Berchtold's proposal for the decentralization of Turkish government was, of course, inevitable in the present condition of affairs.

There is no reason to believe that Mukhtar Pasha, any more than the widest member of the committee, is prepared to listen to the proposal originating from Vienna. It is probable that every member of every party would unite in repudiation of such a policy. Even had Mukhtar Pasha been personally in favor of the proposal it would have been suicidal for him to announce his support of it on the eve of the elections. Such a declaration would have delivered the new party into the hands of the committee, as the whole of the Muhammadan population would have repudiated his action and flocked to the Salomka electoral standard.

There is no need to throw doubts upon Count Berchtold's good intentions, in order to show that they are not likely to be regarded with favor in Turkey. There is probably not a single Turk who does not see the hand of Vienna even more than that of St. Petersburg behind every Albanian and Bulgarian band operating in those two districts.

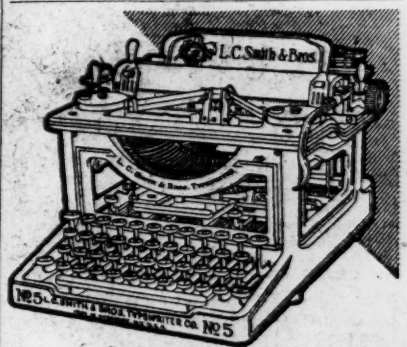
Count Berchtold would have to overcome the prepossessions of years in the Ottoman character before he could hope to convince either the Sublime Porte or the Turkish people that the decentralization proposal was not one merely aimed at the eventual disruption of the empire. As a matter of fact, the belief in this is by no means confined to Turkey. It has found open expression in the press of Europe which is antagonistic to the aims of Austria. This being so, the repudiation of the proposal by the grand vizier was not only inevitable, it was probably inspired by something more than political necessities.

PASTOR USES WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)
CHELMSFORD, Essex—The Rev. H. Wilkinson, vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland, Essex, who is an enthusiastic student of wireless telegraphy, has installed a complete wireless telegraphic apparatus made at his own workshop and capable of sending and receiving messages over a distance of 100 miles.

BOY SCOUTS PAINT CHURCH

(Special to the Monitor)
HIGH WYCOMBE, Buckingham—The church of St. John, High Wycombe, has been painted and thoroughly renovated within and without by boy scouts.

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THE HOME FORUM

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ONE hears much of what the country youth learns when he comes to town, but less, perhaps, of what the city boy learns when he goes to the wide world of out-of-doors. At first glance it would seem as if the city had the more to teach, and certainly in variety of artificial, thought-awakening material objects it exceeds the country, while many of the things which the country has to show are known in one way and another to the city boys through parks and greenhouses and gardens and markets.

It is not wholly in the things which the country has to show to the city boy, not even all the wonders of the wood and field and river and hill, many and amazing and fruitful of mental development and of happiness—the true end of culture—as these may be; not entirely in these things lie the best lessons of the country vacation to the city lad. A father lately returned from a week with his boys who were staying at a New England farm, is quite aglow with his pleasure at what they are learning from their country comrades. The lessons may be summed in the word self-reliance.

Appraisers of modern school methods plainly affirm that too much is done for the children in schools, too much for them in the homes. Children are not required to do their own work, to endure their little hardships of experience, to find out the meaning of things from experience and proof on their own part. Teachers and the awakened self-consciousness of parents, or worse, of trained nurses and mothers' assistants are "at" the children all day long. They are never left alone. The assiduous thought-taking of educational experts is felt even in the small towns, but in the real country the older fashions still prevail. Teachers and parents alike are too busy to cosset the individual overmuch. Relying on himself he becomes the more an individual.

When the city boy goes to the farm he at once learns to rely on himself or boyish devices of comrades for amusement. He does not go to a cheap picture show or to a park with elaborately constructed games and playthings. He does not visit a splendid gymnasium or a swimming pool where he is taught how to use his arms and legs while the instructor holds him up on the end of a rod and like. The little lads from the city who are seen playing about at the ocean summer resorts with water wings would be laughed at if they went into the

"crick" or pond at a real down-country place with such aids. There the lads learn to swim by swimming, by striking out for themselves, by taking the "dares" of their comrades. Your real country boy still exists, for all the invasion of the automobile and telephone into his pristine wilds.

This father tells how his boys on one occasion returned from their day of play to find the farmhouse shut and none of the elders yet come home from their own excursion. The belated father looked to see his lads sitting disconsolate and lonely on the steps of a darkened house waiting the initiative of the returning grown folks. But no; they climbed into the locked house, proceeded to light the kitchen fire and get their own supper in orderly fashion, and now with the lamps lighted were about to betake themselves to bed. This was all at the instigation of their country-boy companions who did what they had long been accustomed to do under like circumstances. At home the city boys would have found themselves much at a loss to return thus and find mother not there to attend to their wants.

On another occasion the boys wanted to row across the lake to join father's fishing party. So presently behold them paddling laboriously but happily across the lively waters, in a clumsy old boat which the fishing party had disdained, and propelled by a small broken paddle and a piece of an old plank. They had learned that it was possible to make one's way across a roughish bit of water without the carefully prepared appliances involved in a polite rowing trip.

These are small instances of the genuine self-reliance which the country life gives its boys. They must "do for themselves" at many a turn where the city boy finds things done for him. Modernly we even find teachers sent forth to the city playground whose function is actually to teach the city children how to

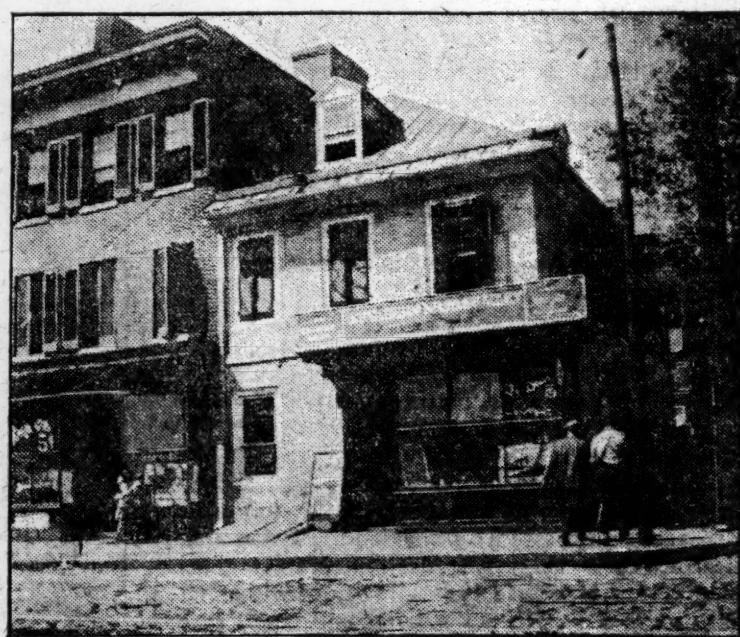
play. No doubt this good work has its uses, in that the city children have not had the chance to learn how to play for themselves; but it is certainly a sorry reflection on the use modern humanity is making—or rather the disuse—of the great playground of out-of-doors, full of overflowing with childly playthings. These the growing boy should learn to use; later to adapt his skill to serious needs of himself and others. Does this wider lesson of self-reliance contain the secret of why so many of the world's great men have been country boys?

"So Guide Us, God"

So guide us, God, in all our works and ways
That heart may feel, hand act, mouth shew Thy praise;
That when they meet, who love, and when they part,
Each may be high in hope and pure in heart;
That they who have seen and they who have but heard
Of Thy great deeds, may both obey Thy word.—Bailey ("Festus").

TO BE SWIFT IS LESS
THAN TO BE WISE.
—Homer.

ONE OF BALTIMORE'S HOLIDAYS



STAR-SPANGLED BANNER HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

SEPTEMBER 12 is a local holiday in Baltimore, Md., being the anniversary of that time in the war of 1812 when the attack on Baltimore was repulsed both by land (the battle of North Point) and by sea (at Ft. McHenry). It was during the bombardment of Ft. McHenry that Francis Scott Key composed the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." One of the interesting sights of Baltimore is the house where this "star-spangled banner" was made. The flag itself is now in New York. The picture shows the house as it now appears, on the northwest corner of Pratt and Albemarle streets. It is occupied at this time by an Italian employment agency.

Paris Horse Omnibus Adieu

For many years now Parisians have expected that every day would be the last on which the old three-horse omnibus, the last to run in the streets of Paris, would be seen. Still succeeding months have witnessed the slow rumble of the chocolate bus with its three mottled gray horses along the cobbled streets and across the avenues between the Madeleine and the Bastille. It has now, however, been definitely taken off and 12 motor omnibuses run over the same route.

VALUE OF STRENUOUS VICTORIES

WRITING lately of the art of literary criticism one of the craft has said that to be a critic it is not enough to read. One must think, and think, and think, and then think some more. This same critic, describing his own working processes (it is W. C. Brownell, by the way) finds that James Russell Lowell, for all his ability and his culture and native wit was only a dilettante, apparently because he never harnessed himself down closely enough to hard work. He read with the assiduity of a Chinese student, but he always followed his own bent, and thus his criticism was not centered or complete. He tells us charmingly what he thinks of Dante, for example, but he never gives us a grasp of Dante as a whole because he himself had not achieved such a grasp by a definite effort of scholarship. Whether one agrees with this estimate of one of America's most delightful men of letters or not, this setting forth of what a dilettante is by contrast with the professional man is useful. The difference is also marked in that Lowell, as illustration, is said to have had pure, unalloyed delight in "delectable things" just because he lacked the professional man's sense of them as "material." He was content to enjoy without the utilitarian effort always ready at the back of his consciousness to go to work at the things and turn them into "copy." This is to phrase the idea in the newspaper man's vernacular, but the illustration holds, and it all boils itself down to the well-worn statement that nothing is achieved without work.

The delight of the amateur in music is another illustration. The musician must know some sense of strenuous effort, of a long hard pull up the final slope of the hill, he is set never so high above ordinary folk by his native gifts. If he does not do this his work will always have the softness of the amateur athlete by contrast with the man who makes sport his means of livelihood. While one would pause to question the desirability of making play work, certainly there is moral failure when we look upon work too much as play. The example of the athlete may indeed be brought to bear for the edification of youth in this point. The professional athlete, and even the college youth who aspires to make the eleven or the eight or the nine, or whatever magic number may represent for the time being his hope of fame, must get his training in a consciousness of severe effort.

Now the things he is doing are all sports—games, the play of boys and men, not their work, it would appear. Then it is to excel merely in play demands self-control, self-denial, and that strenuous quality of application which the simple

phrase "hard work" after all best connotes, then surely success in any thing of serious import can only be achieved the same way. The work may be a delight, as the training of the athlete usually is, but it must be work and not mere self-indulgence in what is pleasant and easy. Indeed the successful athlete becomes so by many a hard test of endurance, by standing to his chosen task

through many a place where there is "no longer any fun in it," as he might readily confess. But the mastery, the achieving of the goal at which he has set himself is the thing. Whatever the chosen goal then, let one not forget the example of the athlete, in Greece of old or in the stadium today. Let one put into one's work all one has to give.

Washington's Chair

The famous Craik chair, once the property of General Washington, and given by him to Doctor Craik, is now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association and may be seen in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. For several years it was a prize relic of President Andrew Jackson, and was often pointed out in his home in Nashville, Tenn. Col. Andrew Jackson came into possession of the relic and finally sold it to the Mount Vernon Association for \$7500.—*Magazine of American History.*

"That young lady is vexed with me. The episode happened at a reception. I couldn't see her face under her big hat." "And you mistook her for another young lady?" "I mistook her for a piano lamp."—*Washington Herald.*

The Knight's Toast

To one whose image never may depart,
Deep graven in the grateful heart . . .
To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have passed.
So holy 'tis, and true;
To one whose love hath longer dwelt
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you.

And Stanley said: "We crave the name Proud Knight, of this most peerless dame Whose love you count so high."
St. Leon paused, as if he would Not breathe her name in careless mood
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head as though To give that word its reverence due,
And gently said: "My mother!"—*Scott.*

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Hummingbird's Wisdom

A lady who had a humming bird, which she afterward set free, tells about its behavior in her parlor. She writes in the Atlantic as follows:

The box was opened, and he crept out upon my hands and was placed upon a wild rosebud in the center of the table. He sat there contentedly enough, looking about and sipping honey whenever a sweetened finger was presented to him. Just before we had finished he decided to have a bit of exercise, and leaving his wild-rose parlor, he flew and flew—but not high as he had the night before. This time he alighted on objects much lower—on the backs of chairs, on the frame above the hanging lamp, once upon a plate, where he struggled awkwardly like a boy on skates for the first time. He was far too apt a pupil not to learn where it was best to alight. Over the back of one chair we placed a Japanese napkin so he could hold on better, and he discovered the fact at once and never

lighted again on any of the other dining-room chairs. The bunch of roses interested him greatly, and he made frequent hovering visits to them, getting his bill covered with pollen. Next, he flew upon my sister's back as she bent over the table, and made haste to clean his bill on her big apron.

Today's Puzzle

CHANGED THINGS

1. Insert a sticky substance into a sling and change to a bird; 2. a pleasure ground into a sling and change to brilliant; 3. a dessert and change to shock; 4. an end and change to caring for horses; 5. a journey and change to a slender youth; 6. whining talk and change to a kind of timber; 7. a dark fluid and change to stealing away; 8. an insect and change to sideways; 9. a color and change to sleeping; 10. a kind of wood and change to cutting at random.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Curd.

STORY OF BREAD LINE IN NEW YORK

READING of the bread line in New York city one pauses a moment to wonder what it means, or perhaps goes on without noting that this form of giving to the hungry is, or until lately was, unique in America. The story of how the New York bread line, begun first formed is told in a New York paper somewhat as follows:

An Austrian came to this country years ago to make his fortune. He established a bakery and restaurant in New York and was succeeding, when one night he happened to note outside his shop a man who looked through the cellar windows hungrily where the bakers were busy. The baker spoke to the man, found that he had eaten nothing for hours, and then taking him inside gave him a loaf of bread. The man disappeared, but next night several other men, accompanied by the first one, appeared at the bakery door, and again the baker fed the hungry. Thus the famous bread line was started. Since that time no one who has asked for bread has been turned away by the baker or his employees. Every night in the week but one, all the year round, any one who asks for it may have half a loaf of bread, "and no questions asked."

The sociologists of New York feel that this charity sets a bad precedent. It is no kindness to sustain a man in idleness, they say, and they protested strongly against the bread line. The

Almanac as Literary Magazine

PERHAPS the most famous of almanacs is Poor Richard's, in which Benjamin Franklin published many a wise saying set forth in entertaining guise. Of old the family almanac was much like the monthly magazine of today. It was a regular member of the family literary outfit and was certain to appear on every parlor table. It gave, of course, a calendar, dates and moons and tides and seasons and all the information proper to an almanac, and then it was filled with all manner of pleasing and useful instruction, even to sermons. At first the joker was denied the select associations of the yellow covered pamphlet, but gradually anecdotes and bon mots crept in. A lady in the West is reported to make these old-fashioned almanacs her collecting fad and she has a complete file of them way back to 1821. Among them is one named the Dutch-English Almanac, published in Richmond, Ind., in 1847. The Farmer's Diary is the name of another.

New South Prosperous

The new South in the last 30 years has made such marvelous progress in industrial development and commercial importance that statistics are bewildering, according to a writer in *Leslies*. Forty years ago men and women in the South were producing barely enough to live on. Today, for every man, woman and child, of all races there is a per capita production of over \$200 a year, and the then bankrupt South has today over \$1,000,000,000 deposited in bank, over \$2,100,000,000 invested in manufactures and a like amount in other property. The combined value of the South's production last year in agriculture, manufactures and mineral output amounted to more than \$6,000,000,000.

Emperor William a Composer

The Emperor William of Germany takes a great interest in songs for soldiers to sing on the march and has himself composed eight patriotic airs. During the military maneuvers they will be rendered in chorus by the troops in the presence of the Emperor and his guests.

Lay up lasting treasure
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech and stainless days. . . .—*Sir Edwin Arnold.*

baker contended, however, that it was his privilege to feed hungry men if he chose. Sometimes money was sent to aid his philanthropy, but he always returned it. This was his own particular way of helping his fellowmen and he wished to be allowed to continue it in his own way. The money spent in this way would amount now to a small fortune, it is said, for the bread line, beginning in 1876 with one man, now counts 300 to 500, and in times of financial stress it has been even longer.

It is true that in most large cities there are places where any one who is

hungry can get a meal, but at these places efforts are at once put forth to find work for the applicant and to reestablish him on a fair footing with society. Students of human conditions contend that the highest charity is to enable a man to dispense with charity. At the same time this story of New York's bread line is picturesque and interesting and also illuminating as showing one man's faithfulness to an ideal of human service, to doing the thing he felt to be right. If his actual deed is not one to be everywhere emulated, his spirit of active service certainly is.

DIVINE CONTROL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE great need the world-over for a fixed, uniform moral standard—in other words, for demonstrable truth—is acknowledged by every honest heart. It is just this desire of all nations that Christian Science fulfills in the world today, and those who honestly investigate and apply this new-old Science find that the teachings of Jesus have lost none of their saving, healing, comforting power. Christian Science dispels the confusion necessarily resulting from the belief, in many minds and many standards by consistently adhering to the Scriptural teaching that there is one God, one Mind, guiding, controlling and protecting man and the universe.

Until this fact is recognized and adhered to, each mortal thinks that he has a righteousness of his own. Some are tempted to feel that their righteousness is greater than that of others, and that they are therefore justified in attempting to control the thoughts and conduct of others. Again there are those who, because of self-depreciation, mental laziness, or false humility, go to the other extreme and are tempted to believe that they need human mediators, advisers and supporters. It is quite true that we are all brethren and need one another, but we do not need any one to take the place of God. Our duty to one another, and to the sweet and heavenly mission of comradeship, is to keep our own thoughts and deeds true to God, divine Love, and, by example and precept, to help all to recognize their own individual relationship to God, and their own power and ability to reflect Him—the perfect One.

Discord in families is often due to human tyranny, or to selfish, weak dependence. The attempt to judge one another according to our short-sighted human standards can but end in sorrow, disappointment, and estrangement. We cannot have other persons as we want them, and we all learn this sooner or later. Neither can we ever entirely please others until we learn to look from the spiritual, impersonal standpoint, and to leave one another more free to reflect the divine. It is right that we should never be satisfied with anything short of perfection, because God's creation is perfect and we must rise superior to every suggestion and belief to the contrary. We must persistently declare the omnipresence and omnipotence of good, and deny evil and disease in every form. In this way our vision becomes clarified and our thoughts spiritualized. Instead of allowing our thoughts to consent to the testimony of the material senses, and to think, when a friend seems selfish and inconsiderate, "Yes, I always knew that this friend was unworthy"—if, instead of consenting with evil, we would only remember to be faithful to good, faithful to God and to His image and likeness, perfect man, we should quickly and persistently meet every manifestation of sin or disease in ourselves or in others with affirmations of Truth and Love. Then healing and harmony would result in every case.

It is not that we must enforce the divine control, for we cannot. Our duty and privilege is to acknowledge God's almightiness, and to efface from our thoughts every belief in any other power or presence, and so let divine Love govern all. Sometimes the temptation assails us to feel that our efforts to bless are misconstructed and that no one understands us. This should not seem surprising—

when we remember how hard it seems at times to understand ourselves. It requires much humility and honesty to require correctly our own motives, words and deeds and to keep them pure and Christlike. Also we are tempted at times to be discouraged because of our own seemingly slow progress and failure to be always faithful to the right. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254), Mrs. Eddy says, "God requires perfection, but not until the battle between Spirit and flesh is fought and the victory won."

To make our influence and efforts constructive rather than destructive we must emphasize good not evil; we must obey the Scriptural injunction and "magnify the Lord." In proportion as divine Mind governs man does man recognize that all is harmony. Likewise, in the proportion that the erring human mind or will ceases to rule and assert itself, do sin, disease, poverty, sorrow and death disappear. The divine control of all things is clearly indicated in these words on page 407 of Science and Health: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love."

Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in His own good time will give us the rightful results.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 12, 1912

Tibet

THE searchlight of modern progress has found out the hidden corners of the earth. The flags of America and Norway float over the two poles, the dark continent has been traversed and the forbidden city, after listening to the drums and fifes of a British army, is today the object of a note, despatched from London to Peking, for all the world as though it were some collection of mud huts on an African hillside. This note, which has descended with dramatic suddenness on the government of the republic, is undoubtedly the precursor of a new phase in the policy of the United Kingdom in the far east. It is aimed, undoubtedly, at the retention of Tibet as a buffer state on the northeastern frontier of India, after the manner of Afghanistan on the northwestern, but it opens up a vista of political possibilities of almost illimitable extent.

It may be that Sir Edward Grey, with statesmanlike foresight, is intent on making sure of the independence of Tibet before China's claim to regard it as one of the five great divisions of the empire can bring a Celestial army to the Himalayan barrier. No one, however, really believes this. The day of the rehabilitation of China as a world power is not yet. The two powers which have decided, by acting on the example of the Abbe Terray, to reduce the Celestial empire by two fifths, will see to that if they are left alone. It is to be suspected that it is rather the reappearance of the Russian agent, Dorjief, at Lhasa that has inspired the new departure. The Chinese diplomatist with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had the pleasure of an interview, put this with refreshing and quite unorthodox bluntness, when he assumed that the true object of Sir Edward Grey's solicitude was not so much Tibet as India, and his objective not so much Peking as St. Petersburg.

Ever since the memorable "Lest a worse thing befall" speech of Lord Morley in the House of Lords intelligent students of politics have watched with mingled interest and suspicion for the development in the far east of the arrangement between the quondam antagonists of Port Arthur. There are those who see, or believe they see, in Sir Edward Grey's note, the price of British acquiescence in the absorption of Mongolia and Manchuria by Russia and Japan. The note, they argue, can only be the first step in the demand for a resident and a residency guard in Lhasa, in a word, towards the extension of a British protectorate over a country some two thirds of the size of India. Nothing like it will have occurred since Lord Randolph Churchill took a brush and painted Burma red.

Why Not Roofed Streets?

MEMBERS of the Broadway (New York city) Improvement Association have taken preliminary action toward entering a protest against the tearing up of that thoroughfare in order to permit the construction of a new subway. It seems only yesterday that half of Manhattan island was torn up to permit the construction of the present subway system. Cambridge, across the Charles river from Boston, has been torn up during the

last two or three years to permit the construction of a subway. One of Boston's leading streets is now being torn up for a similar purpose, and the tearing up will extend to other streets before the year is out. Chicago is on the eve of entering upon the construction of a subway system to cost something like \$150,000,000, and for several years to come streets in all sections of that community will be torn up. Many other American cities, and at least three in Canada, are rapidly approaching the subway transportation stage, and in their turn will be torn up.

It would not perhaps be fair to blame the remote past for the want of foresight responsible for all this. Still it would seem that urban dwellers of several generations ago might have foreseen the need of providing some other means of caring for underground work than that of perpetually digging up streets. The city dwellers of seventy-five or fifty years ago were not confronted by the subway problem, but the sewer, gaspipe and waterpipe problems were present with them, as they are still present with us. It would be impossible to estimate the cost of the tearing up that has been done to permit new underground work for sewers and pipes, and, in these latter years, for conduits. And now we are in the period of subway construction, which involves tearing up and reconstruction of underground systems in general on a wholesale scale.

There will be less excuse, at all events, for blaming the past in this connection if the present shall take steps toward remedying a glaring defect in modern city building. To undertake complete reconstruction now would involve such a stupendous outlay of money as to render the project next to impossible, but there is no reason why every considerable community in the civilized world, and especially every community that is exhibiting rapid growth, should not begin at once to work toward the end of eliminating the tearing up process of providing for that growth. Alterations and additions and large improvements are being made constantly in every city that will permit of excavating the roadways in sections. Not much additional expense would be incurred by the excavation and roofing over of the roadways when new pavements become necessary. The cost of tearing up Broadway, for instance, that new pipes, new sewers, new conduits, new underground work generally might be done during the last twenty-five years, would have paid for the excavation and roofing of the thoroughfare so that free access might be had to it below the surface today by all manner of public service agencies.

The modern city should be one in which the surface is relieved of rail transportation lines and of trolley, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires and poles. Space should be provided beneath the street surface for all municipal requirements, and in such a manner as to make them readily accessible for repair or replacement. Street subways should be general, not exceptional. They should be publicly owned, and for the private use of them rentals should be derived by the municipality that would take care of their cost, both as to principal, and interest, and leave a good margin of profit besides.

THERE is talk of a crab famine, which would indicate that in this line, at least, things are still moving backward.

Celts in Patagonia

FOR some time the Argentine authorities have shown a certain preoccupation on the subject of reemigration. Especial reference was made to an alleged exodus of Italians to southern Brazil. An investigation, however, made with considerable pains by special inspectors on board outgoing steamers has had a reassuring effect as showing reemigration to be in the great majority of cases merely temporary in character. The threatened depopulation of the great central provinces of the Argentine Republic no longer being the subject of apprehensive discussion the press has turned to the south and taken up the case of the territories of Patagonia, notably Chubut. It appears that Australian propaganda in the Argentine Republic is growing more and more active, due especially to the untiring efforts of Bloomfield Rees, member of Parliament of Victoria, among the descendants of the British pioneers, mainly Welsh and Scotch, who opened up the resources of Patagonia. The achievements of these early settlers and the ethnic value of their contribution to the make-up of the Argentine people have not always nor as a rule found anything like a just recognition by the creole element; but thanks to the offers of which they are the recipients from their cousins in the British antipodes, their pure Argentine character is discovered and their superiority to any other element peopling Patagonia is emphasized. There can be no doubt about that superiority when it is mentioned that it is only in Patagonia that property values are actually based on production capacity, the prices of products having kept pace with the increase in values estimated at something like 300 per cent.

It would seem that there should be considerable inducement for the Celts of Patagonia to stay on, especially as the railroad activity for which Argentina has ever been renowned is being rapidly extended to the southern territories, along with other public works and the administrative and judiciary reforms which enter so largely into the program of the Saenz Pena administration. It is likewise its earnest endeavor to direct the current of immigration toward the southern territories, and with the filling up of Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz the position of those descendants of pioneers is bound to become one of economic supremacy, reflecting the dominant individuality which they have impressed on the land. Patagonia, conquered by the white man like the rest of the temperate regions of the globe, is evolving a new type. If the old settlers withstand the antipodean call that type will perpetuate the genius of the Celtic race.

Bankers Meeting the People

DECISIONS with respect to further efforts to gain wise currency legislation from Congress, made by delegates to the American Bankers Association this week, deserve notice. Evidence sufficient to produce modification of policy seems to have accumulated on two matters, namely, the question raised by association of former Senator N. W. Aldrich with the cause, and the need of convincing the people that any bill which is proposed by bankers has social and not class interests behind it. There have been few if any more illuminating instances in American political history of the nullifying effect upon proposed remedial legislation of a sponsorship that was deemed questionable than is recorded in the futile efforts to induce Congress and political parties to accept the so-called Aldrich currency bill. Nor is it likely that much headway will be made until the process of clarification of the political and financial theories under which the republic henceforth is to work goes on to its finish. It is a task that will require an executive and Legislature in more amicable relation to one another than now seem likely to exist soon. The people have yet to be educated, and by teachers in whom they have full confidence. It is in obedience to the decrees of wisdom, therefore, that the American Bankers Association has voted that now it "will cooperate with any and all people" in devising a currency system "which shall give to the American people, all classes and conditions, the financial facilities and industrial advantages to which they are entitled." The new act, when it comes, must be earmarked with democracy, and palpably serve the many, not the few.

EVERY man, woman and child in the United States is credited with consuming four and a half bushels of potatoes per annum, a fact that goes a considerable way toward accounting for the number of high-class automobiles in the Aroostook.

NEARLY all the southern states will be represented in the permanent exhibition of the Southern Commercial Congress in Washington. To be more widely effective, that exhibition might be attached to motorgs.

Boston's newly inducted superintendent of schools makes his first official utterance an appeal to parents and guardians of children for team work with school officials in behalf of their young charges seeking education. Only by such cooperation can a maximum of possible good results come from a system involving such large costs. So the argument runs, and it is as sound and unassailable as the assertion that two and two make four. But just because it is indisputable and fundamental is the reason why some heads of families will ignore the duty of cooperation of home and school. Were there anything novel or questionable about the proposition, it would chain their attention for a season. But being axiomatic and venerable, the appeal fails to stir them. And their children? They get the most they can from one partner of a firm, a partner too often overworked because unaided by the person who should be the closest sort of ally.

To say that parent and teacher should cooperate is possible and fair even under altered conditions of domestic existence and management that often make it questionable whether many children have homes or guardians, natural or legal. No matter how attenuated the parental responsibility may be, how untoward the surroundings in which the child lives, how large a share in the moral as well as the intellectual development of the young life the school must assume, the obligation still rests upon the older kinsman or kinswoman or guardian to enter into formal relations with the teacher. Children cannot be dumped on the schools as if they were so much raw material to be manufactured into intelligent and right-intentioned adults by hired operators of scholastic machinery. The home must help create ideals, must share in wise discipline, must stimulate ambition,

Home and School Must Cooperate

must federate class-room and living-room, parent and teacher, if there is to come forth from the schools the needed sort of manhood and womanhood; and the best city system of public schools is the one where this form of cooperation between home and school finds finest expression. Citizens have duties at the polls in connection with school affairs. They also must face tax bills with gladness, for modern education is costly. But there are other duties than these, which, if parents and guardians do not know, they may well learn through regular conferences with their children's teachers.

YEAR BOOKS and other publications, usually dependable in such matters, are strangely silent with reference to grand opera in New Orleans, and yet New Orleans is one of the oldest and one of the most loyal conservators of grand opera in the United States. Long before grand opera had a fixed home in any other city, it was a matter of course in New Orleans. That city has had its distinctive opera house, its own grand opera companies and its own grand opera seasons for considerably more than half a century. Some startling rumors were recently afloat touching on the ability of the old management to continue. The best answer that could be made to these is the announcement that the regular season of grand opera in New Orleans will open on Oct. 31 and continue until Mardi Gras. The music lovers of the Crescent city have again come to the support of the opera with generous subscriptions.

These music lovers are ready to admit that the constant need of private subscriptions, even in a city where grand opera has long been an institution, is proof of the fact that opera is not a popular entertainment. It is not so abroad any more than in the United States. With the exception of the United States and Great Britain, all of the leading countries give public support to grand opera either from municipal or national treasuries. Government subventions help to maintain grand opera in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The provincial government has endowed grand opera in Hamburg with \$12,000 annually. In the United States grand opera must do as best it can for itself. In the past there have been many failures by reason of its inability to make both ends meet. At present its main dependence is upon private philanthropy and private subscriptions. One of the most enterprising and aggressive of American opera managers has just made it clear that in his judgment grand opera cannot be successfully and generally presented in the United States without cooperation and support independent of the regular patronage.

With this, New Orleans is in frank agreement. The leading people of that city accept it as a civic responsibility and a duty to contribute toward the support of grand opera. They do not ask, and judging from the tone of their press they would not accept, a subvention, regarding it as contrary to the spirit of democratic institutions. Perhaps their attitude toward the matter could not be more eloquently or impressively expressed than in these words from the Picayune: "The New Orleans French opera occupies a high place as a society function and has added greatly to the artistic prestige of the city and its people, and under no circumstances will they ever allow it to fail." This, of course, tells what has sustained it through all these years.

FROM the most northern postoffice under American jurisdiction, at Point Barrow, Alaska, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has been exploring the Arctic coast line from Point Barrow to Cape Barry, has been sending information to his American employers that is exciting the interest of ethnologists everywhere. To the seven varieties of Eskimo described by Rink, this explorer claims to have added another, the product as he believes of interblending centuries ago of the primitive Indian stock with Scandinavians, who, leaving Greenland, disappeared in the Arctic solitudes of northernmost America. At any rate, he has come upon a tribe that has a light complexion, blue eyes, a facial index similar to the Eskimo-Scandinavian halfbreeds of contemporary Greenland, and no traditions of contact with white men for centuries. Data supporting these claims soon will be in possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and the explorer's story of his discovery, in its popular form, will find its public in one of the American monthlies which makes a specialty of articles of travel.

Able American ethnologists, who have commented upon the reported discovery, seem to place most emphasis upon the value of the evidence as to the effect of isolation for centuries upon a tribe that had part of its racial roots in northern Europe of the fifteenth century. Whether any traces of this origin have been found in the dialect, dress, customs and folk-lore, as well as in the physical equipment of the "white Eskimo," is not yet disclosed. Of course, zoologists and other investigators of nature are counting upon their share of new data from the enterprise, daring and endurance of the now famous explorer, who, after a short career as a journalist, has at last won considerable renown.

IN THE seven months beginning with January, 1912, the cities of Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and Ft. Worth, all in Texas, expended nearly \$9,000,000 on new buildings. One of the highest achievements in Texas construction, however, is that which has cemented the interests of several of her larger cities for the good of each and all.

SPEAKING on the characteristics of the times, a man who was observing the crowds at one of the big railroad stations a few days ago remarked that there were three distinct classes of Americans now—those who are going somewhere, those who are coming from somewhere and those who are either seeing people off or meeting people when they return.

IF THE use of wireless towers is going to be unnecessary to the transmission of wireless messages in the future, the construction of a line of them by Great Britain, 2000 miles apart, completely around the globe, under the direction of Sig. Marconi should also be unnecessary.

A TROLLEY line, recently opened between Kansas City, Mo., and Excelsior Springs, in the same state, is said to have caused the almost immediate advance of farm lands along the route from \$100 to \$300 an acre. This, also, is what is meant by unearned increment.

New Orleans Opera and Subvention

Rare Eskimos Found